

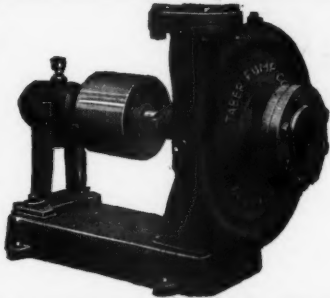
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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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No. 7

Efforts to Reduce the High Cost of Living

The United States Government is bending its energies at this time toward accomplishing a reduction in the high cost of living, which includes not only foodstuffs, but clothing, building materials, and even rents. Everything that has to do with living costs is being looked over. Even the ticklish subject of wages is included as one of the causes of high prices. Public agitation over the rapidly diminishing purchasing value of the dollar had reached a point where something had to be done, at least to relieve public anxiety, and to forestall an outbreak of hysteria which might have serious economic results.

On August 8 the President sent a message to Congress in which he reviewed the whole subject. His discussion was the result of a few days intensive application given to these matters, with the material available in Washington and the advice and suggestions of those around him upon whom he called for their opinions as to the cause of existing conditions. Opinions as to the President's conclusions vary, according to the viewpoint of those expressing them, and the amount of actual information they have as compared to that the President had.

The President declared that the prices people are paying for necessities of every kind are unjustifiably high. In many cases, he said, these prices were "created artificially and by vicious practices." It has been suggested that he thus pronounces judgment in advance of any investigation and trial which may result from his previous orders to the Attorney General. He referred especially to "hoarding" of foods, and mentions eggs, butter and poultry particularly. It is evident here that his conclusions are based on storage reports, which are usually misinterpreted by people who are not acquainted with methods of putting away such products in seasons of maximum production in order that they may be available to consumers in seasons of non-production.

That there is no immediate adequate remedy for high prices to be obtained from legislative or executive action the President admits. He also deplored increased wage de-

mands forced by price conditions and the industrial and economic disturbances which result.

President Advocates Licensing All Business

His recommendations were rather general. He asked for an extension of the Lever Food Control Act beyond the declaration of peace and its amendment to broaden its scope to cover commodities other than foods. He recommended specifically a cold storage law limiting the time foods may be kept in storage, and requiring that products shall be stamped with the date of release from cold storage. He also made the novel recommendation that all goods shipped in interstate commerce shall have plainly marked upon them the price received by the producer.

More important, however, was his recommendation that a law be passed requiring all corporations doing interstate business to take out a government license, and to come under government regulation which would "secure competitive selling and prevent unconscionable profits in the method of marketing." This is out-and-out support of Federal license regulation for all business.

In addition to these recommendations the President appealed to producers, middlemen and retailers to "deal fairly with the people," and asked consumers to exercise care in marketing and to curb extravagance as far as possible.

Following the President's action the investigation of his recommendations was taken up by Congress committees, with a view to enacting such legislation as might be advisable. The Attorney General also began his campaign to reduce prices and "check profiteering" by reviving the war-time Food Administration machinery in the various states, and asking the creation of "fair price committees" in every state and community, which should attempt to fix price lists for foods and by a volunteer vigilance method seek to prevent undue price charges.

Checking Up Food Supplies in Storage

He also issued orders to all Federal District Attorneys to begin investigations at once of stocks of foods in storage, or "hoarded," as

he termed it. This was accomplished through the issuance of grand jury subpoenas all over the country, by which the following information was sought:

1. A list of food products of all kinds in custody or control of the warehouses, stating the quantity of each lot.
2. The names and addresses of the owners of each lot of food and the date each separate lot was received or acquired.
3. Copies of all contracts covering the food in custody or control of the warehouses.
4. Contracts covering food products to be acquired by the warehouses.
5. An estimate of the quantity of each class of food required to supply the normal trade of each warehouse for one month.

It was stated that the object was to try to determine how much of this food was legitimately stored and how much was hoarded.

Action on these instructions depended largely on the sagacity of the particular District Attorney who happened to be carrying them out. In some instances, as in Florida, for example, officials more enterprising than wise seized supplies in storage which they claimed were hoarded, without taking time to learn whether they were hoarded or not. In most cases, however, the law officers preferred to find out from testimony and records the character of the contents of warehouses and coolers before they attempted radical action.

To Extend and Enlarge Food Control Act

The Attorney General went to Congress with a request for the extension of the Food Control Act to cover peace time, and also to include clothing, and the containers in which foods, feeds and fertilizers are sold. He also asked for an amendment to provide penalties for violations, which the war-time act did not contain. He made it plain that the drive against "profiteering" would extend to clothing and other necessities as well as food. He regretted that the government could not act in the matter of rents, but that was purely a state matter.

Some controversy arose as to the appropriation of money to carry out all these activities. Requests from various departments for appropriations for this purpose aggregated several million dollars, and cynics expressed a fear that more of the taxpayers'

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Sept. 15, 16, 17

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money might be spent in this work than would be saved in reducing prices. Congress leaders declared they would be very careful in looking into the matter before they agreed to large appropriations.

The meat-packing industry was interested in the enlargement of the scope of the inquiry to include other food lines, and other commodities beside foodstuffs. It became evident that people were complaining about other prices than those of meat products, and that investigation might reveal that "profiteering" in the meat-packing field was a minor matter compared to some other lines.

It was announced that hearings would begin on August 18 in Congress on the Kenyon and Kendrick bills and other measures seeking to put the meat-packing business under government license. No further developments occurred during the week in regard to the prosecutions ordered against five large meat packers, other than the Attorney General's request for a big appropriation to defray legal expenses, and the application of the Federal Trade Commission for \$500,000 more to spend in hiring investigators and doing other things in connection with its campaign against the meat packers.

Want Big Sums for Investigations

Application has been made to the House for \$675,000 to be used by the Treasury and the Federal Trade Commission in investigating the cause of the high cost of living. Secretary Glass asked for \$175,000 to be spent in hiring secret service men to gather testimony about hoarding and profiteering. The law now combines their work to the detection of counterfeiting.

Victor Murdock, on August 11, as acting chairman of the Federal Trade Board, asked for half a million dollars more. He wrote to Speaker Gillett that the money on hand is not sufficient to carry out investigations the commission has in mind. It asked for the money in the regular appropriation bill, but the controllers of the purse strings thought so little about the recommendation that they did not grant it.

Bills on Various Subjects

On August 12 Representative Gard of Ohio introduced a bill providing a fine of \$10,000 or imprisonment, or both, for profiteering, hoarding or monopolizing in the production or distribution of food, fuel or clothing. Representative Goodykoontz of West Virginia offered a resolution directing the judiciary committee to report a bill to eliminate hoarding and reduce the amount of currency in circulation. Too much money, he thinks, makes it cheap, and the prices of commodities correspondingly high.

The Gard bill would regulate shipments in interstate commerce, but exempts "legitimate" transactions on grain and other exchanges, accumulations of grain and foodstuffs by farmers and livestock men. No matter how much they might hold in the way of grain or livestock, the latter would not be deemed hoarders.

Advocating the passage of cold storage legislation, Senator McKellar of Tennessee, himself one of the putative authors of a cold storage bill, said that the five big packers control practically all the cold storage in the country, and that millions of pounds of poultry and meat had been allowed to spoil

"because the big interests refused to sell at existing prices."

Effect of the President's Address

It is impossible, at this time, to forecast what will be the result of President Wilson's high-cost-of-living address to Congress, delivered after the markets had closed on August 8. In a way of speaking, it was unexpected. The President had not devoted, so far as could be learned, one minute of thought to the problem of high commodity prices prior to the presentation to him in the last days of July of a demand by the railroad brother-

(Continued on page 34)

FOOD STORAGE IS EXPLAINED.

In connection with newspaper agitation for the confiscation of "hoarded" food supplies in warehouses, President Louis F. Swift, of Swift & Company, in a statement issued in Chicago on Thursday, took occasion to explain to the public the use and necessity of food storage, and the effect of seizure of stocks. He said:

"Swift & Company denies that the foodstuffs which it is holding in storage have been put there for speculative purposes. Cold storage performs a real economic service. The

present system has been evolved by the public demand—they want some of this produce throughout all the year. That is to say, they do not want to eat all their eggs in six months and then go without during the remainder of the year.

"If it were not for cold storage much of the perishable food produced during the months of heavy production would be lost because supply would temporarily exceed the demand and prices would fall so low that production would be discouraged. Later, without storage stocks to draw from a serious shortage of these commodities would occur with resultant high prices.

"If stocks of butter, eggs, and other commodities are commandeered and thrown on the market there is little question but that current prices will be forced down temporarily. But where will your butter and eggs come from next Winter when these storage stocks normally would be used to bridge over these months of small production."

Over 80 per cent. of the goods in cold storage is meats and meat products, according to the Government report of the Bureau of Markets for July 1. Of these approximately 74 per cent. is in process of being cured in pickle or salt or is awaiting curing and so is not available for immediate consumption, even though commandeered.

One Effect of Arbitrary License Control

Attention was called this week to a striking example of the workings of a license law as arbitrarily applied by a government official. It also showed the evil effects of misinformation repeatedly circulated under the guise of government authority and accepted as fact in foreign countries.

In a letter to Senator Gronna, chairman of the Senate committee having under consideration the Kenyon bill for licensing all meat packers, J. Ogden Armour calls attention to the fact that an official of the New Zealand government refused his company a permit to export meat from their own plant in that country, and when pressed for a reason, would give none whatever, simply stating that he had read the Federal Trade Commission's attack on the packers, which he evidently accepted as proven facts.

"The license was withheld," wrote Mr. Armour, "not because of any act of omission or commission of the company, but solely because the official charged with the duty of granting such license has perused the summary of report of the Federal Trade Commission. Armour & Co. of Australasia, Ltd., called upon counsel in New Zealand for advice in the matter, and we quote the following from his opinion:

"Anomalous and extraordinary as this position is, I am not able to advise that there is any remedy in the law for this state of thing, or that the Legislature of the Dominion is not competent, if it chooses to perpetrate this piece of spoliation of private property. I have carefully read the brochure called, 'A summary of the report of the Federal Trade Commission of the United States of America.'"

"This is printed by the Government printer and is evidently circulated broadcast in this Dominion. Even with my own very slight knowledge of the operations of your company, and its many ramifications, I am able to detect the various inaccuracies in the findings of the commission. I do not know, of course, what weight is attached to the commission's report in the United States, but I can very well understand that a document of this character from a commission called

into existence by the august President of that country, should produce considerable stir in a distant colony where the public are not able to judge of the facts passed upon by the commissioner, and where there has been no opportunity for stating the case for the companies attacked."

"I wish to point out that legislation of this nature is inherently wrong," Mr. Armour continued. "Armour & Co. of Australasia, Ltd., entered the business field of Australasia after full compliance with the laws of New Zealand. They have there conducted a legitimate business in a proper and lawful manner. The New Zealand government has not charged either the company or its officials with any unfair or unlawful practices in their business transactions. The company has made its investment and builded up its trade after several years of labor and expense.

"Nevertheless, without warning, without judicial proceedings of any character, and without legitimate reason, but at the caprice of a government official holding a temporary appointment, the company is restrained from doing an export business, which means that when the British government ceases to purchase our product off the hooks of the warehouses as it has been doing because of war needs, the company will actually be put out of business.

"I respectfully suggest that legislation similar to that embodied in the Kenyon and Kendrick bills would tend to destroy American enterprise and initiative, and would be wholly contrary and out of harmony with American ideals and institutions. Such legislation would place in the hands of a temporary official of the government the administration of a business of which he might have had no previous knowledge or experience and for the financial results of which he is responsible to no one; his powers are undefined and his actions subject to personal whims and caprices which might be influenced by the passions and prejudices of the moment."

CHEAPER FOOD BY GOVERNMENT SUBVENTION

Germany Decides to Pay Half the Cost of American Meat

(Special Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—It is an interesting coincidence that the following letter from a correspondent of The National Provisioner in Berlin arrived just about the time the heads of the American railroad unions told President Wilson that they would demand further increases in wages if living costs were not reduced. The German railroad men made the same demand, and the German government answered it by a food subsidy, an artificial reduction of food prices.]

Berlin, July 26, 1919.

In trying to appease the hungry masses the German government is now applying a new remedy as a cure for the high cost of living. It is a very simple scheme. The government pays for one-half or more of the food the consumer purchases.

The price of American meat, for instance, is 11 marks per German pound (500 grams). Of this the consumer pays 5 marks and the state 6 marks. American bacon is 8 marks per pound. If you want to buy any of it you pay only half the price. The government pays the other half.

It is the same with other foods. Potatoes, for instance, that cost 33 pfennigs in the market, you can buy for 12 pfennigs of your own money, the State paying the rest. With flour, rice, legumes, lard, etc., it is the same. American lard now costs the consumer only 5 marks net per pound, which, according to the present rate of exchange, is about 40 cents in American money.

The German government expects to spend one billion and a half marks on this subvention scheme in three months. These three months will end October 1. According to Minister of Finance Suedekum, who made this statement in the Prussian Diet, the government does not know what it will do after that, although it hopes the artificial reduction in the cost of living will bring about a natural decline in prices. At the same time the government expects the value of the mark to rise, which would help in toning down prices of staples bought in foreign countries.

The new venture is a direct result of the railroad strike. To the foreign blockade was added a domestic blockade, as Minister of Railroads Oeser put it. The government was forced to do something. Acceding to the demands of the railroad men, would have cost four billion marks more annually. And railroad men were not the only ones clamoring for higher wages.

As a compromise the government offered cheaper food to the delegates of the striking railroaders, and the men accepted it. The agreement reached is to "benefit" not only the railroad men, but also every consumer. It will save about 27 marks per week to the average worker, according to Minister Oeser. And 27 marks means about 25 or even 33 per cent. of the average income of a laborer.

The new system of food subvention began July 6. So far it has worked successfully, it is claimed, at least as far as the consumer is concerned. But how about the taxpayer who has to "cough up" those one billion and a half marks in three months? For, after all, the consumer and the taxpayer are one and the same person.

Food Situation at Present.

The Food Administration of the German government has just issued its forecast for the third quarter of the year. The outlook

as to fat and meat is more favorable, according to the statement, as a result of purchases made in America. The same bread ration will be continued, says the Food Administration, even if it should be necessary to buy flour for making bread in foreign countries. The potato situation is still more doubtful, but if the present ration cannot be maintained, flour will be distributed as a substitute. The statement continues:

"As to fat the situation is more favorable. Heretofore a fat ration of 110 grams per head and week was distributed only in large cities and industrial districts. We are now able to extend this ration over the whole population of Germany, only self-producers excluded. Besides, we have been successful in buying enough raw materials for the manufacture of margarine in foreign countries to enable us to raise the ration to 150 grams per week and head for the whole population, only self-producers excluded, from August 1 on.

"The same meat ration will be continued, although the miserable condition of domestic livestock would not warrant it. In order to keep up the same meat ration we have to rely on foreign frozen meat, canned meat and corned beef. Furthermore, we have secured a supply of American bacon sufficient to last three months, which will be distributed among the whole population of Germany, only self-producers excepted, at the rate of 125 grams per week and head.

Retail Prices of Food Fixed.

"At yesterday's meeting of the cabinet the question of reducing the prices of all rationed foods was finally settled, and the following retail prices were fixed: American wheat flour, 80 to 85 pfennigs per pound; rice, 2 to 2.20 marks; legumes, 1.10 to 1.30 marks; foreign meat, 4.50 to 5 marks per pound. American bacon, 4 to 4.50 marks per pound; American lard, 5 to 5.50 marks per pound. The variations in the prices mentioned above

are caused by the difference in the cost of distribution, which varies in different communities for reasons of transportation, etc. But no community will be permitted to charge prices above those fixed by the cabinet.

(Continued on page 43.)

FOOD EXPORTS MUST CONTINUE

Exportation of foodstuffs from the United States to Europe has had little effect upon the advancing costs in this country and has been greatly overrated, according to Dr. Alonzo Taylor, Chief of Surveys of the American Relief Administration, who has just come back from a tour in the European countries. Dr. Taylor has been abroad since last November. Before he returned he investigated economic and industrial conditions in the Balkan States, Austria, Italy and Germany.

Dr. Taylor said in an interview with the New York Journal of Commerce that the United States is not suffering from a shortage of foodstuffs to the same degree as Europe, and the fact that people here are still able to pay high prices for meats is shown by lack of increase in consumption of breadstuffs. When people are unable to purchase meats and fats there is a marked advance in the amount of bread eaten, he said. This is not the case in this country, while in England the quantity of bread consumed is 50 per cent of all foods, and in Italy it is 75 per cent.

It is not only necessary for us to export foodstuffs in order to preserve Europe from Bolshevism, but we must do so to comply with the terms of the armistice, said Dr. Taylor. The amount we have sent over represents an exportable surplus, it was pointed out, and it has not dug into the quantity needed for the sustenance of this country. He said that Czecho-Slovakia is the only belligerent state able to support itself, and that the enemy states are paying for all supplies received from us.

Meat Packers Convention at Atlantic City

A general meeting of all committees appointed to arrange for the annual meat packers' convention at Atlantic City, N. J., on September 15, 16 and 17, was held this week at Philadelphia. Meat trade interests in the Quaker City are taking a leading part in plans for the convention and activities having to do with the gathering naturally center there.

Chairman Albert T. Rohe, of New York, and General Secretary Bayard C. Dickinson, of Philadelphia, are the officers of the General Committee on Arrangements, which includes John J. Felin, of Philadelphia; J. A. Whitfield, of Washington, D. C.; W. B. Forbes, of Richmond, Va.; Benj. W. Cockran, Jr., and Howard R. Smith, of Baltimore, Md., and E. W. Penley, of Auburn, Me.

An outline of convention plans was announced by Chairman Rohe, including business sessions on Monday and Tuesday at which the most important matters in the history of the organization will be considered, including the broadening of the scope of the organization and many vital changes. Speakers at these sessions will include not only leading men and authorities in the meat-packing industry, but prominent government officials and men of other industries.

Chairman J. R. Livezey, of the Entertain-

ment Committee, who hails from Philadelphia and is a well-known "live wire," stated that the committee had some very ambitious plans for entertainment up its sleeve, which would be made public later. They embrace all the famous entertainment features found at such a resort as Atlantic City, including the bathing, fishing and boating, and the usual big convention "smoker" on Monday night.

The annual convention banquet will be held on Tuesday evening, and Chairman Louis Burk of Philadelphia, stated that it would be the biggest and finest affair of its kind in the history of the organization; he gave his personal guarantee of that. Mr. Burk, who is famous in the trade, is "all het up" over this event and proposes to put it through right.

The Hotel Committee reported that more than 200 rooms had already been reserved at the Hotel Traymore, which is the convention headquarters. Those who desire to reserve accommodations in advance are advised to communicate at once with Robert G. Gould, Chairman, Hotel Committee, 116 Nassau st., New York.

All the committees are at work on the finishing touches to the programme, and details will be announced as soon as these are settled.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—From time to time answers to inquiries appearing on this page will be illustrated with drawings, showing graphically the points in question. This applies particularly to questions of packinghouse architecture, mechanical equipment, etc., and should prove a feature of added value to those who make use of this department.)

NITRATE OF SODA OR SALTPETRE.

A subscriber who is a curer in the West writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Will you kindly advise the difference between the action of nitrate of soda and saltpetre on hams, bacons, corned beef, sausage, etc.?

There is no difference between the action of saltpetre and nitrate of soda (Chile saltpetre), excepting that nitrate of soda is more powerful, by reason of the fact that it contains a greater percentage of nitre, which is the essential element in curing. Therefore, from 60 to 80 pounds of nitrate of soda will do the same work as 100 pounds of saltpetre. If you have been using saltpetre and desire to try nitrate of soda, it is suggested that you use it in the above proportion, being careful not to use it in as great quantities as saltpetre, because of its greater strength.

TO PREVENT SPOILAGE OF FOOD.

With the cost of living as high as it is, permitting good food to spoil in transit and in the hands of dealers is more noticeably wasteful than ever before. Yet a great deal of food is constantly lost in that way. In order to prevent as much of it as possible, the United States Department of Agriculture has made extensive laboratory studies of the bacteria that produce spoilage, have developed methods of control through sanitation, sterilization, dehydration and refrigeration and is putting them in operation on a commercial scale.

The work already done includes methods of candling, cooling, packing and shipping eggs; the precooling of plants, together with model refrigerator cars, and methods of killing, dressing, packing and shipping, to permit

small shippers of dressed chickens and turkeys to secure the minimum of spoilage; methods of preventing spoilage in commercially canned tomatoes, catsup, tomato pulp, and similar articles; improved methods of handling, packing and shipping shrimp and sardines and best methods of shipping fresh fish to inland cities.

Investigations are under way for improvement of methods in canning salmon. Experiments are being conducted, also, with a view to developing methods of drying fruits and vegetables that will preserve the delicate flavor of the original products and to establish a permanent drying industry in the United States.

HORSE MEAT INSPECTION RULES.

Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture and head of the Federal Meat Inspection Service, has issued the following letter of instruction to meat inspectors concerning the new rules for the inspection of horse meat:

Washington, D. C., August 9, 1919.

Inspectors in charge of meat inspection:

The Act of Congress making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, carries a provision for the inspection of equine meat in the manner provided in the meat inspection act of June 30, 1906. It is also provided that equine meat and meat food products shall be labeled, marked, branded or tagged "Horse-meat" or "Horse-meat Product." The Solicitor has ruled that equine meat as referred to in the appropriation act applies only to the meat of horses, and not to that of mules, burros or other similar animals.

Amendment 9 to B. A. I. Order 211 provides that the Federal meat inspection regulations shall be applicable to the slaughter of horses and the meat and meat food product thereof in the same manner as said regulations apply to cattle, sheep, swine, or goats and the meat and meat food products thereof, with the exceptions shown in the following numbered paragraphs:

1. Horses slaughtered on the farm and the

meat and meat food products thereof, and horse meat and meat food products supplied to customers by retail butchers and retail dealers are not exempt from inspection.

2. Horses and the meat and meat food products derived therefrom shall be slaughtered, prepared and handled in establishments separate and apart from any establishment in which cattle, sheep, swine or goats are slaughtered or the meat and meat food products thereof are prepared or handled.

3. Certain diseases and conditions to which horses are particularly subject are enumerated and horses or their carcasses so affected shall be condemned.

4. All horse meat or meat food products shall be conspicuously marked "Horse-meat" or "Horse-meat Product."

5. The domestic meat label and the export stamp for horse meat and meat food products shall be distinctive in color and wording.

6. An export horse meat stamp or stamps and horse meat certificate shall be issued for each export consignment of horse meat or meat food products.

All horses which are suspected of being infected with or exposed to glanders shall be tested with mallein. Adequate facilities and assistants for handling the animals shall be furnished by official establishments, as provided in regulation 7, section 5. Two methods are recognized for official testing; i. e., the Ophthalmic method and the Intradermic method. The technique of testing for glanders is set out in Bureau publication A. I. 35 entitled, "The Ophthalmic and Intradermic Tests for Glanders." The ophthalmic method is the one usually employed, and mallein for this purpose will be furnished inspectors upon request.

Any horse which upon physical inspection is suspected of being affected with dourine should be held for further examination. Serum should be secured and submitted to the Washington office for the complement-fixation test, as contemplated in Bureau instructions entitled, "The Collection of Blood Serum for Laboratory Diagnosis."

Respectfully,

J. R. MOHLER,
Chief of Bureau.

Do you keep an eye on the "Wanted and For Sale" page each week? It's worth your while!



1919

EXHIBITORS

1919

Exposition Chemical Industries

Coliseum, Chicago

WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 22nd

"At the Sign of the Kettle"

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CHICAGO

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

New York and
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Official Organ American Meat Packers'
Association

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THE DEEPER MOTIVE

The agitation of the country over the high cost of living had reached the pitch of hysteria, and something had to be done to calm things. Promise of investigation and report as to actual causes of present difficulties would not do. Immediate action was necessary.

Somebody had to be picked out as a victim to be offered on the altar of public anxiety. The meat packers were selected. That was to be expected, in view of the studied campaign which has been conducted against them by their enemies, using government channels for the spread of misinformation as to the conduct and methods of the meat packing industry.

Announcement is made that certain big packers are to be prosecuted for alleged violation of the anti-trust laws. The prosecution is to be based on the Federal Trade Commission's alleged evidence. The packers named were quick to state that they welcomed such action, as it would give them opportunity to get the whole case before the public through the medium of a court of justice, where one-sided methods are not countenanced.

If this prosecution will clear the air and put an end to the persecution of the meat industry, it will be worth while. As a seda-

tive for present public agitation, it may have some effect. As a means of solving the cost-of-living difficulty which now confronts our people, it is a joke, and those who are proposing it ought to know it to be such.

Meanwhile, the meat packing industry should not take its eyes off the deeper purpose which is behind this latest move. The enemies of the packers have slight hope of convicting them on charges which cannot be sustained in a court of law. What these enemies really seek is legislation in Congress either to disrupt or to nationalize the meat industry.

Their chief aim is not conviction of individuals or firms; it is enactment of a measure like the Kenyon bill, which hits every packer in the country and every affiliated business, and the logical outcome of which is government operation of everything connected with the meat trade. That is the real motive behind this latest attack.

UNITE AGAINST RADICALISM

The meat-packing and livestock industries come to the hearing on the Kenyon and Kendrick bills, which begins on August 18, before the Senate Committee on Agriculture, in a much better tactical position than they would have had not the railroad employees and the radical newspaper and magazine writers who have control of the publicity machine of the railroad employees, given the high cost of living matter a mighty stir during the first week in August. That, at least, is the view of men who have been watching legislation for more than a year or two, and therefore think they know something about the psychology of the American business man.

When, in his address on the high cost of living, President Wilson advocated a system of licenses for all men and concerns engaged in interstate commerce, he advocated placing practically every business unit doing \$500,000 worth of business a year under the control of some bureau in Washington. Every business that advertises in a magazine or newspaper of circulation outside of its own city of publication would be subject to regulation by bureau officials in Washington, clothed with the power of business life and death, without trial by jury and without definite standards to guide the bureau officials.

Accumulating evidence is that business men are beginning to understand the significance of the proposal to extend the Lever law, the enactment of cold storage laws and the like of that, all on the supposition that prices are artificially inflated and not due to any economic law.

Coincident with the proposal for license of all business came the proposal of the railroad brotherhoods that the country, at an expense of \$12,000,000,000, should "buy" the

railroads, valued at about \$18,000,000,000, and turn them over to the brotherhoods for operation by them, with the power to fix their own wages and with compulsion on the Interstate Commerce Commission to allow rates high enough to pay the wages so allowed to themselves.

Writing to a committee of brotherhood men in Ohio who had asked him to vote for the Sims bill, embodying the Plumb plan, Senator Pomerene of Ohio denounced that measure as the most vicious piece of legislation that had been proposed to Congress since he had been in the Senate. The Ohio Senator asked the brotherhood men why they did not propose that the government should buy every shop, store, factory, dwelling house and farm and present it to the workmen or tenants to "operate" as they saw fit.

The oil industry, in particular, is aroused over the licensing and brotherhood plans. It was placed under a mild form of regulation, under license, during the war. While it was not so rigidly controlled as the food trades, it resented efforts to manhandle its affairs. Judging from the comments in oil trade journals, it will fight licensing proposals, and if the members of the meat and livestock industries will point out to other industries the meaning of the license proposal, there may be united opposition to the President's proposal for war-time autocracy over business in times of peace.

STIMULATE OR STARVE?

The Kenyon bill to regulate the meat-packing industry, big and little, by putting it under the dictation of a single government official in Washington, is supposed to be for the benefit of the livestock producer as well as the consumer. According to its author and its advocates, its enactment would stimulate the livestock industry and promote its welfare.

In view of this it is somewhat surprising to read in Wallace's Farmer of July 25 a letter from Senator Kenyon, author of the bill, in which he says:

"The American people have found out that they can get along without so much meat, and, with present prices, they are pursuing that course. You have summed up correctly the cause of the present situation—restricted consumption and expanded production. I do not believe myself that the situation as to restricted consumption is going to be changed very much, and there will be the necessity of less production."

So meat consumption is to continue to be less, even under the beneficent provisions of the Kenyon bill. And if people eat less meat it naturally follows that the packer will kill fewer meat animals, and the livestock man will produce less. Just how this is figured out to the advantage of the livestock producer, for whose benefit the Kenyon bill was supposedly introduced, is hard to see. Perhaps the author can explain.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The Wilson Provision Co., Peoria, Ill., is adding improvements to its tank house to cost \$28,000.

The New Orleans Export Co. will erect a new plant and cottonseed meal warehouse at Savannah, Ga.

The packing plant of Wilson & Company at Wheeling, W. Va., was damaged by fire last week to the extent of \$25,000.

The C. A. Durr Packing Co., Utica, N. Y., will build a new plant at a cost of \$75,000. Henschein & McLaren of Chicago, are the architects.

The D. E. Nebergall Meat Co., Albany, Ore., has sold \$30,000 worth of bonds to local business men to help finance its new plant there, to replace that recently burned.

The plant of the Rupp Packing Co., Hamilton, O., has been bought by Walter P. Eaton and the business will be operated by him in addition to his own business.

The Cincinnati Packing Co., Cincinnati, O., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by Alfred Mack, Harvey A. Shear, Milton Hurtig, M. McKernan and William H. Peters.

The Allied Packing Co. has been incorporated in New York City with a capital of \$25,000 to do a business in food products. The incorporators are H. Curry, D. G. McConnell and J. B. O'Reilly of No. 590 West 174th street.

R. Lee Parker, president of the Natchez Dressed Beef Company, and who has large live stock interests in Mississippi and Louisiana, has formed a partnership with Aug. C. Berdon of New Orleans and W. A. Halpin of Vicksburg and will open a market at Vicksburg, Miss. The market will compete with the packers, as native cattle, hogs and sheep will be slaughtered and sold at retail.

Matthews-Blackwell, Limited, announce the formation of a new company known as the Canadian Packing Co., Ltd., which has taken

over the business. Mr. T. F. Matthews remains with the company as president and managing director and the plant and sales forces also remain unchanged. The business established so many years ago and carried on so successfully under the Matthews-Blackwell name will be continued the same as usual under the new title.

BRITISH MAY FIX PRICES

Cable advices from London state that on August 13 the House of Commons, after heated debate, adopted an amendment to the profiteering bill empowering the Board of Trade, after an investigation, to fix wholesale and retail prices. The vote was 132 to 95.

The amendment was denounced among others by Lord Robert Cecil, former Minister of War Trade, who expressed amazement that the government should accept "an amendment destroying the whole basis of the bill and revolutionizing the trade of the country." Sir Donald Maclean, a Liberal member, also denounced the amendment, characterizing it as "rank socialism of the most muddled kind."

In the course of the discussion on the bill, Sir Auckland Geddes, Minister for National Service and Reconstruction, indicated that the bill would empower the Board of Trade to fix prices in a case where the community was likely to be bled by any combination, national or international, for the purpose of increasing prices.

An amendment seeking to include profiteering in rentals within the scope of the bill was rejected. An amendment stipulating that the

bill should not be retrospective was carried against strong opposition. An amendment was accepted defining that the average rate of profits earned under pre-war conditions should not be considered unreasonable.

Andrew Bonar Law, the government spokesman, made it clear that, despite the power given the Board of Trade, there was no intention on the part of the government to deal with profiteering by a general system of fixing prices throughout the country, because such a course would result in the stoppage of supplies.

CURRENCY INFLATION NOT CAUSE

Currency inflation is the effect and not the cause of high prices in the United States, in the opinion of the Federal Reserve Board. As a result, the board is recommending that Congress avoid attempting any changes in the currency situation or in the currency laws at this time.

In a letter to Congress in reply to the resolution of Senator Myers the board points out that there has not been near the currency inflation or increase in money in circulation as is popularly supposed, and outlines the figures in detail. It is shown that increase in circulation has followed and not anticipated the upward trend in prices and the increase in business. The board holds that when pay rolls and other demands for money double that there must be twice as much money to meet the situation.

Expansion of credits is explained by the great quantity of gold sent into the United States before we went to war to pay the bills for allied purchases here.

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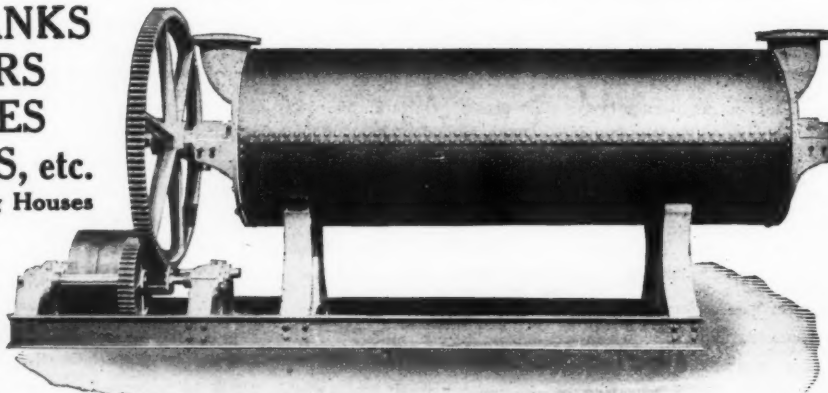
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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Markets Improve, Then React—Trade Quieter —Living Cost Investigation a Factor—Hog Movement Restricted.

The developments in the hog product market during the week have not been very conducive to material changes in values. Receipts of hogs have been light, and prices have been very firm, with the market at virtually the previous high levels, but the situation was the result of the restricted movement rather than the result of demand. Owing to the traffic conditions, the receipts have been disappointingly light, and naturally this was reflected to some extent in the prices prevailing, but the traffic conditions also interfered with shipments out, as well as shipments in. The middle of the week the markets broke sharply on hogs and product on larger receipt of hogs.

The movement of hogs for the week at the leading points was only 248,000 against 335,000 the previous week, and 380,000 last year. Receipts of cattle were correspondingly light, with a total of 175,000 against 238,000 the previous week and 269,000 a year ago. With the small movement of cattle, there was a sharp advance in cattle prices, and the average at Chicago for the week was the highest on record. On the other hand, the price of hogs for the week fell off, but rallied this week, as stated, on account of the small movement. The weekly comparison of live-stock prices at Chicago follows:

	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Last week	\$21.05	\$16.85	\$9.85	\$18.50
Previous week	21.95	16.25	10.00	18.45
Cor. week, 1918	*19.05	15.60	13.75	17.55
Cor. week, 1917	18.20	12.50	9.50	14.50
Cor. week, 1916	10.95	9.50	7.40	10.90
Cor. week, 1915	6.90	9.10	6.20	8.85
Cor. week, 1914	9.40	9.20	5.50	8.45
Cor. week, 1913	8.35	8.15	4.30	7.20
Cor. week, 1912	8.15	8.40	3.95	6.95
Cor. week, 1911	7.37	7.15	3.60	6.50
Av. 1911 to 1918	\$10.70	\$9.35	\$6.80	\$10.10

*Highest week's average on record.

*Highest on record up to a year ago this week.

A good deal of interest was aroused in the provision trade by cables this week to the effect that the British Government had commandeered all stocks of bacon, lard and

hams, and had reimposed the control of the provision market. As a consequence of this action, the English provision market was reported at a standstill.

The insistent reports that there was a great deal of profiteering in England was possibly the reason for this action. A good deal of stuff has been shipped to English markets, however, and the past week the shipments of lard were nearly 6,000,000 lbs., and the shipments of meats nearly 21,000,000 lbs. In connection with the foreign demand, or possible foreign demand, for hog products and provisions generally, the statement of Mr. John D. Shannahan, who has been making an extensive trip over Europe for the United States Grain Corporation, is of a very great deal of interest. He traveled about 5,000 miles in automobile, from France through to the Balkans, and back by the way of Poland and Germany. He states that 90 per cent of the tillable area is under crops, and that the people are making an effort to live off what they raise.

Dr. Alonzo B. Taylor, who has been studying the European conditions for the past five months as expert for the American Relief Administration, says that the European peoples are economizing on meats and fats, and that in England 50 per cent of the food is breadstuffs, and in Italy 75 per cent, with corresponding amounts in other sections, so that the consumption of meats is much below the pre-war average, and the American average consumption.

The agitation about living costs, fear of possible action by Congress and the Administration, with the much-advertised sales of the army surplus supplies have had a great deal of sentimental effect on the market. The domestic trade has been rather inclined to watch developments, and domestic buyers have shown quite a conservative attitude. The decline from high to low in the pork market was \$8, of which about \$3 has been recovered, while in lard the decline from high to low was nearly \$6, of which about \$2 has been recovered. The forward deliveries are selling at distinct concessions on the near positions, and this concession is said to be at a price which means only about \$19 for hogs. Claim is being made that the prices of product and the price of hogs at present are such that the packers are making a loss on everything they touch.

Stocks of product are large, and have been holding a total well in the neighborhood of

a billion pounds of all product. This is a tremendous supply at this season of the year, with the fall movement of hogs only a short distance off, and particularly with the agitation against living costs right on the market, with the possibility that there will be a material restriction in the actual exports. No doubt Europe will buy what they absolutely have to have, and they will get money to pay for it. The tendency of exchange, however, has been toward still lower levels; Germany, Belgian and Austrian exchange has been at new low levels, and also the Italian exchange, for the past week. The Germans are paying four dollars for every dollar's worth of American goods, and want to do business on the basis of about 25 per cent cash, and the balance in a German bank credit, payable in a year, the idea being that there will be a recovery in marks, which will help the importer. The position of other exchanges, excepting that of neutrals, is steadily working against the exporter, and this situation is steadily restricting the volume of business.

PORK.—Trade was quiet and prices weak with the western market. Mess, \$58@58½, nominal; clear, \$57@57½; and family, \$56@58.

LARD.—The market was dull and heavy with weakness in hogs and the western market. City, 30½@31½, nominal; prime Western, \$30.75@30.85; Continent, \$36; South American, \$36.25; Brazil kegs, \$37.25; Brazil kegs, \$37.25; comp., 29¾c.

BEEF.—The market was weaker, with a slow trade and weakness in other markets. Mess, \$30@31; packet, \$31@32; family, \$32@36; East India, \$55@56.

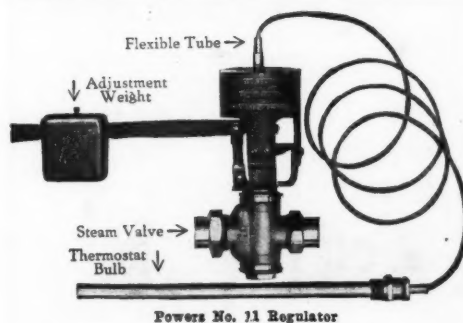
SEE PAGE 31 FOR LATER MARKETS.

HIGH PRICES DESPITE AGITATION.

Supply and Demand Conditions Rule—Some Retail Meat Prices Compared.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from W. G. Press & Co.)

Chicago, August 13, 1919.—Due to lack of sufficient transportation, receipts of live-stock have been very light this week and prices have advanced. Prime steers are selling at \$19.35. This is the highest price paid since last December, when a few steers



No. 11 Lever and Weight type. Also made with spring adjustment. Other Regulators for other purposes—every one a proved success.

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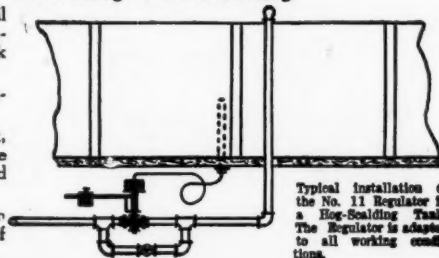
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sold at \$20.50, a record for all time. The famine hog supply has put hogs up to \$23.50 per 100 lbs. today. This is within 10c. of the record price ever paid for hogs. The advance in livestock in face of the agitation against the high cost of living shows that supply and demand still rules.

And while we are on this subject of the high cost of living, it might be well to call attention to the fact that publications which gave so much space to the Government's threatened attack on the packers for their part in the high cost of living are now devoting columns to the outrageous prices charged by the retailer, whom they claim to be the real bandits, and we now hear little about the packers being to blame. We have always claimed that the retailer was the real cause of high-priced meats.

But we neglected to say that the housewives are also to blame in part. In their selection of meats, nothing seems to attract their attention but fancy cuts. Some of them seem to think that a carcass of beef is made up wholly of porterhouse and sirloin steaks. And butchers, knowing the lack of knowledge of the general run of customers, take advantage of same, and when some astonished customer does raise a complaint on the charge of 60c. to 75c. a lb. for a center cut of ham, the butcher immediately tells the customer the big packers are the ones to blame.

The packers have been laboring under this stigma for years. It is time they refuted such charges. We have taken notice of some of the retail prices of meats advertised by the large stores which work on a close margin. We do not say these prices can be followed strictly as a basis for establishing retail prices all over the city, but we do say that a slight addition to these prices would show a decent profit to any butcher.

Klein & Co., for instance, Fourteenth and Halsted streets, advertised round steak,

tender and juicy, 20c. a lb., and picnic hams, 27c. a lb. Hillman & Co. offered boneless brisket corned beef at 23c. a lb.; chopped beef, 15c. a lb.; beef stew, boneless, 16c. a lb.; lamb and veal rib chops, 25c. a lb.; pot roast, young native beef, 14½c. a lb.; frankfurters, 18c. a lb.; round, sirloin or club steaks, cut from native beef, 24½c. a lb.; finest quality, 10 to 12 lbs., average, hams, 37½c. a lb. The Fair advertised native chuck roast beef, 18c. a lb.; native round steak, choice cut, 27c. a lb.; rolled corned beef, no bones, 22c. a lb.; sweet pickled ham shanks, 7 lb. average, 20c. a lb.; salt pork, 32c. a lb.; hamburger steak, 18c. a lb.; lamb stew, 18c. a lb. Rothschild & Co. sold Hateley's sugar cured bacon, 8 lb. slab, 42c. a lb.; pot roast, native beef, choice cut, 18c.; corned beef, 20c. a lb.; veal chops, loin or rib, 30c. Wieboldts sold native tender pot roast, 12½c. a lb.

The above meats advertised are not off the very fancy cattle, but stores like the Fair, for instance, handle a very good quality of beef; in fact, there is very little beef coming to market that is not young and tender, it is not always fat, but it is just as wholesome if properly prepared. These prices show that there is an opportunity for housewives to purchase cheap meats, thereby calling a halt to the high prices of their local butcher.

We anticipate very light receipts of hogs for several weeks, and therefore do not look for any lowering of hog prices. During these light receipts the farmer controls the market, and when prices drop he refuses to ship hogs. This will last until our winter supply of hogs, when we will get relief from present prices.

The future provision market, ribs, lard and pork, is being affected somewhat by agitation. The big buyers are not in the market, regardless of the fact that these commodities are selling with a loss of \$2@3 a head for the

hogs. Such conditions, of course, cannot last long, and we would not be surprised to see a sharp advance in hog products at any time.

EXPORTS OF CANNED MEATS.

Exports of canned meat products from the United States by countries, during June, 1919, are reported as follows:

	Beef canned Pounds	Pork canned Pounds	Sausage canned Pounds	All other meat products canned Pounds
Austria-Hungary ..	572,322	72	12	\$298
Belgium	1,442,600	...	...	39,963
Denmark	270,198	69,988	197,000	12,517
France	441,958	11,830	62,339	120,517
Germany	221,592	...	68,213	5,455
Italy .....	...	9,000	...	...
Netherlands	1,152,080	...	...	54
Norway	54,200	...	3,744	6,007
Portugal	306	...	...	...
Russia in Europe ..	6,820	...	480	1,620
Spain .....	...	...	...	2,060
Sweden	696,371	26,400	...	215
England	1,536,657	316,813	209,170	\$74,762
Scotland	18,000	...	...	47,990
Ireland	7,300	21,000	...	...
Bermuda .....	...	...	...	973
Br. Honduras	862	98	1,172	1,213
Canada	34,442	2,672	1,095	100,603
Costa Rica	588	...	157	299
Guatemala	221	...	468	666
Honduras	1,352	604	1,764	1,261
Nicaragua	775	140	1,868	954
Panama	924	...	800	729
Salvador	11	81	143	180
Mexico	11,669	2,049	6,214	5,508
Miquelon, Langley, etc.	1,002	...	...	...
Newfoundland and Labrador	25,349	7,200	3,462	3,085
Barbados	708	...	223	302
Jamaica	448	...	127	124
Trinidad & Tobago ..	2,016	...	1,785	1,254
Other Br. W. Ind.	548	...	481	1,070
Cuba	12,117	...	288,719	3,803
Danish W. Indies.	237	48	1,568	1,292
Dutch W. Indies.	300	...	856	217
Fr. W. Indies.	1,974	25	5,188	65
Haiti	84	...	431	422
Dominican Rep.	627	...	16,712	901
Argentina	75	2,119	...	1,129
Bolivia .....	...	...	...	216
Brazil .....	...	...	...	18
Chile	350	...	...	180
Colombia	48	750	1,272	661
Ecuador	288	...	...	156
British Guiana	180	...	300	632
French Guiana	8,761	...	313	357
Peru	3,245	...	1,747	499
Venezuela	1,142	510	1,650	4,967
China	4,256	1,211	1,177	4,248
Chosen	12	...	96	115
British India	1,242	...	1,572	598
Str. Settlements ..	8,865	3,196	2,549	2,776
Other Br. E. Ind. ....	...	...	11	47
Dutch East Indies.	1,131	530	1,024	1,665
Hongkong	4,505	646	3,827	1,386
Japan	8,127	1,349	6,282	3,212
Russia in Asia.	60	...	...	...
Siam .....	...	...	156	76
Australia .....	...	...	900	2,517
New Zealand .....	...	...	48	57
Other Br. Oceania.	24	...	180	33
French Oceania.	130	2,344	160	203
German Oceania. ....	...	...	120	75
Philippine Islands.	7,113	...	5,456	2,789
Belgian Congo	4,254	...	144	999
Br. West Africa.	1,104	...	1,164	1,315
Br. East Africa. ....	...	...	720	459
Br. South Africa. ....	...	...	300	7,499
French Africa.	338	404	216	252
Portuguese Africa. ....	...	...	...	107
Spanish Africa.	2,968	48	122	606
Egypt	1,554

Total, pounds....6,574,786 481,107 905,697 \$1,278,072



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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The market broke about four cents a pound from the high point on tallow, with the general decline in competing fats and oils. Trade has been quiet at the lower prices locally, although the middle of the week reports from Chicago stated that a leading soapmaker was a free buyer of tallow in that market. The local position, however, has been quiet at the decline. The trade is showing limited interest, and there appears to be a disposition to wait more clearly as to the possible developments in Washington. One reason, possibly, for the local hesitation is the feeling regarding the export market, not only on tallow but on greases, partly owing to the high prices here, and the competition of South American and Australian tallows, but also as a result of the serious handicap of the foreign exchange situation.

Prime city tallow in the local market was quoted at 15½c., nominal, with city specials at 16c., nominal.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market has been unsettled and lower, with the decline in tallow and cottonseed oil. Prospects of more limited export inquiry, through the declining exchange market, and the agitation on living costs, has tended to make manufacturers very conservative; buying has been slow, with the situation not clear. Quotations: Oleo, 26c., nominal.

SEE PAGE 31 FOR LATER MARKETS.

OLEO OIL.—The market is steady, but with quiet trade. Extras are quoted at 33½c., according to quality.

GREASE.—The market was dull, but the undertone was steady with other greases. Yellow, 14@15c.; house, 14@15c.; brown, nominal.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market continued quiet, but prices were barely steady. Prices are quoted, 20 cold test, \$2.20@2.25; 30 degrees at \$2.10@2.15, and prime, \$1.70@1.90.

FIRST VOLUME OF PACKERS' REPORT.

The first volume of the Federal Trade Commission's report on the meat packing industry was given to the public on July 31. It consists of an index of 20 pages, and 574 pages of text. The character of the report has been indicated by the summaries prepared by the Trade Commission for the newspapers and generally used by them, especially those parts in which the Commission stated its conclusion that the five big packers have

such a dominating position in the food trade that, unless Congress does something, they will soon absorb the business of the wholesalers of food who handle some of the lines needed by retail grocers, and are, therefore, not able to serve the retailers as completely or as efficiently as are the packers who handle all the goods needed in retail groceries, except the fresh berries and vegetables.

There are to be six other volumes. The advance notice of the second volume was issued for publication on July 29. In the course of a week or two the volume containing the material on which that summary was published on July 29 will be ready for distribution.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of provisions from the Atlantic and Gulf ports during the week ending August 9, 1919, were as follows:

PORK, BBLs.			
To—	Week Ended Aug. 9, 1919.	Week Ended Aug. 10, 1918.	From Nov. 1, '18, to Aug. 9, 1919.
United Kingdom...	150	.....	2,372
Continent .....	.....	.....	8,849
So. & Cen. Am. ....	.....	550	4,647
West Indies	1,880	2,739	19,771
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	.....	8,795
Other countries..	.....	.....	519
Total	2,030	3,289	44,953

BACON AND HAMS, LBS.			
United Kingdom...	17,344,550	5,120,500	797,773,949
Continent	13,242,125	8,218,100	842,305,720
So. & Cen. Am. ....	.....	101,155	811,106
West Indies ....	.....	330,277	6,154,564
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	60,312	316,735
Other countries..	.....	102,639	349,802
Total	30,576,675	13,933,003	1,647,711,876

LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom...	7,292,100	7,423,700	216,923,165
Continent	4,943,914	11,007,375	397,152,275
So. & Cen. Am. ....	.....	29,996	6,431,022
West Indies	405,000	440,215	11,557,518
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	9,500	433,294
Other countries..	.....	24,763	210,219
Total	12,641,014	18,955,549	632,707,493

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, bbls.	Bacon and Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	150	20,066,675	9,979,014
Boston .....	.....	6,140,000	1,907,000
Philadelphia ....	.....	552,000	.....
New Orleans	1,880	.....	405,000
Montreal .....	.....	3,818,000	350,000
Total week	2,030	30,576,675	12,641,014
Previous week ..	739	33,636,925	15,345,850
Two weeks ago..	10	50,464,825	17,849,214
Cor. week, 1918..	3,289	13,933,003	18,955,549

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '18, to Aug. 9, '19.	Same time last year.	Increase.
Pork, lbs.	8,960,600*	4,949,400	4,041,200
Bacon and Hams, lbs.	1,649,711,876	670,657,680	977,054,196
Lard, lbs.	632,707,493	315,948,529	316,758,964

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, August 14.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 33½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 33½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 33½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 33½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 33½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 33½c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 33½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 33½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 33½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 33½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 33½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 33½c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 35c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 34½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 34½c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 34½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 34½c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 34½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 34½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 34c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 33½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 32c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4@6 lbs. ave., 24½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 23½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 22½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 22½c. Sweet pickled, 4@6 lbs. ave., 23½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 22½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 22c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 21½c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 37c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 35½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 34c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 33½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 32½c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 33c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 31c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 30c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 29c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 28½c.

PORK CUTS AT NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, August 15, 1919.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows:

Pork loins, 40@43c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 36c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 35c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 35c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 35c.; green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs. ave., 36c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 36c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 35c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 34½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 34c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 32c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 32c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 32c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 31c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 30c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 30c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 36c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 35c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 36c.; city steam lard, 30c. nominal; city dressed hogs, 31½c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 33c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 32c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 31c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 30c.; skinned shoulders, 24c.; boneless butts, 30@31c.; Boston butts, 27c.; lean trimmings, 22c.; regular trimmings, 20c.; spareribs, 15c.; neck ribs, 5c.; kidneys, 6c.; tails, 10c.; snouts, 7c.; livers, 2c.; pig tongues, 27c.

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PLAN TO STABILIZE FOOD PRICES.

At the request of those who think it possible to organize the trade of the country on the basis of the "cost of service," Representative Campbell of Kansas has offered a concurrent resolution in the House directing the Department of Agriculture, the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Federal Trade Commission, through bureaus already organized, and officials already provided for, to cooperate to the end "that the cost of producing, marketing and transporting food to consumers may be stabilized and reduced by ascertaining and fixing the relations of the cost of production, manufacture, transportation, and final distribution, so that the consumer may pay a fair and equitable price for food, that shall at all times, as prices are advanced or reduced, be fairly and equitably distributed between

producers, manufacturers, transporters and distributors." It provides "that the work herein directed be undertaken at once, and report made to Congress on or before the first day of December, 1919."

"Ascertaining and fixing the relations of the cost of production, manufacture, transportation and final distribution" is understood to mean that the national government shall find out how much it costs the farmer to raise a hog, how much it costs to transport it to market, how much it costs to cut it up and transport the products, and finally, how much it costs to make the distribution of the products; and then to say how much each class of persons employed in the different operations shall be permitted to charge as profit.

Railroad rates based on a sliding scale of that nature have been condemned every time

such have been brought to the attention of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Such rates were in effect on pig iron from the Alabama furnaces to Ohio river crossings in 1894 and later.

As the price of pig iron went up, the transportation rates also went up. As they went down, down went the rates, so there never was a time when a man who bought pig iron for use five months in the future could say how much he would have to pay to have it brought to the city in which he had established an iron foundry. The transportation cost factor was uncertain. The Commission thought it better to have that factor made stable.

Should the Campbell resolution be adopted, the three government departments would make a study on the principal commodities in foodstuffs. They would have to take into consideration the cost, not the competitive influence at work on transportation, when a farmer decided to drive his hogs to market instead of having the railroad haul them. To comply literally with the resolution, then, the investigation would have to cover transportation on the hoof of the animal, so as to make it possible to arrive at a figure to represent the cost to the packer when he was able to buy hogs driven to him, and when he was not able to buy hogs transported in that way.

The theory of the resolution is that the government could establish a system of prices, based on costs, such as were prescribed during the war, when the price of coal, for instance, was fixed so high that the most expensive mines could be operated at a profit, because the country needed all the coal that could be mined. The price of coal was then stabilized.

The resolution does not say whether the price relationship is to be "fixed" on the cost at the average plant, on the plant having the lowest cost of operation, or at the plant having the highest cost. That phase of the subject is to be worked out, if the resolution is adopted, by the three branches of the government mentioned.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has tried to make rates based on the average of operating expenses. The result is that the best located roads make much money and the poorest none at all.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, August 15, 1919.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days	4.28½
Cable transfers	4.31½
Demand, sterling	4.30½
Commercial, sight	4.30¾
Commercial, 60 days	4.27¾
Commercial, 90 days	4.26½
Paris—	
Commercial, 60 days	7.94
Commercial, checks	7.90
Bankers' cables	7.86
Bankers' checks	7.88
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight	37½
Commercial, 60 days	36½
Bankers' sight	37½
Bankers' cables	37½
Copenhagen—	
Bankers' sight	—
Bankers' cables	21.90
Antwerp—	
Bankers' checks	8.14
Bankers' cables	8.12
Berlin—	
Bankers' checks	5.12½
Bankers' cables	5.25

DEATH OF TEXAS LEADER.

F. C. Callier, president of the Trinity Cotton Oil Co., of Dallas, Tex., died at his home at Dallas on July 31.

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VEGETABLE OILS

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER Is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Prices Decline—Liquidation More Active—Cottonseed Oil Trade Larger—Competing Oils Dull—Prices Unsettled—Demand Checked.

The swing downward of vegetable oil prices has been from one to about five cents a pound, with a distinct check in the bullish tendency of the market. The general setback in all foodstuffs, and the cessation of the bull speculative developments, was a pronounced factor in the oil market. Cottonseed oil broke $4\frac{1}{2}$ c from high to low for the November delivery, while the December showed a decline of $5\frac{1}{4}$ c and the January of $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. The market on Thursday was quite weak on the break in lard.

The selling pressure found but little resistance, and prices slid off easily, with apparently little support from the competing oil situation. The break in lard, the break in tallow, and the general setback in vegetable oils all found ready reflection in the cottonseed oil futures market. There did not seem to be so much a change in the general demand and supply as a change in the attitude of the trade and the general feeling regarding the market outlook. The developments at Washington, the President's statement, the activities of Attorney General Palmer, the re-establishing of the Federal Food

State Administrators, and the plan to fix "fair" prices were all conditions which brought about a general desire to take profits by speculative holders, and also tended to restrict the volume of fresh buying.

The situation is one in which many of the shrewd dealers in the market think the time is ripe to be conservative. This does not mean that there is any change in the actual consumption of the vegetable oil products, but that the demand will be the result of actual distribution more than speculative anticipation.

It is expected that the next Census Bureau report will show a very small carry-over of old oil. The figures last month were considered as a strong lead in this direction, and there has been no special development to indicate a change in this situation. The market is, therefore, confronted with a position where the supply for the year will have to be entirely from the new crop. Ideas as to the new crop of cotton are not quite so pessimistic as they were a short time ago, but it is still expected to be a moderate out-turn.

The export movement of oils and fats has been on a good scale up until very recently, but the steadily declining position of foreign exchange is making business more difficult,

and, with the possibility of the exchange market moving more seriously against export business, there is a general disposition to pursue a conservative course. The claim is made that the position of European exchange is not so unfavorable with South America and the Far East as it is with the United States, and this will be a very important factor in the fall and winter competition.

The decline in competing oils has been sharp. Demand for soya-bean has been less active; quotations are lower, and to sell considerable concessions have had to be made. The offerings on the coast have been of fairly liberal volume, but in the general position of affairs buyers have been inclined to hesitate, while there has been more or less reselling.

The position of cocoanut oil has been not dissimilar to that in soya bean; trade has been hesitating and at a lower range of prices. The position of animal fats has been against the market in vegetable oils. Greases and tallows were under pressure, and the position of these fats, in connection with the other conditions bearing on the market, influence the reactionary tendency.

While there is some little recovery from the extreme low recently touched, the recovery has not been accompanied by any special increase in activity, the better feeling being apparently due to less pressure rather than to more demand. As a whole the trade seems to be in a position where it is willing to wait a little longer and watch the developments in the fight on living costs.



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Cocoonut Oil—Consuming demand is fair and the market steady. Manila oil is quoted at 16¼@17c f. o. b. the coast, seller's tanks. Ceylon domestic, 17½@18c, tanks; Cochins, bbls., 20@20½c.

Soya Bean Oil—The market was fairly active and steady, with demand fair. Seller's tanks, f. o. b. coast, sold as high as 16¼c and were quoted at 16@16½c prompt shipment. Spot is quoted at 18½@19c.

Palm Oil—The market remains dull and featureless, with prices about unchanged. Prime, red spot, —, nom.; Lagos, spot, 17½@18c; to arrive, —; palm kernel, 19½@20c, in bbls.; Niger, 17c.

Peanut Oil—Offerings are rather small and trade quiet, with prices steady. Oriental oil is quiet and quoted at 25@26c, seller's tanks, f. o. b. the coast. Spot is quoted at 29@30c, nom.

Corn Oil—Crude oil is dull and nominal; refined is in quiet demand, but steady. Crude oil is quoted at 21½@22c.

Cottonseed Oil—Market Transactions.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9.

Market closed dull but firm.

	Range		Closing
	Sales	High Low	
Spot			26.00@
August			26.00@
September			26.25@28.00
October			24.25@24.60
November	6.00	22.30 22.20	22.20@22.25
December	7.00	21.95 21.80	21.88@21.80
January	5.00	21.93 21.90	21.88@21.95
February			21.85@22.05
March			21.85@22.00

Total sales 1800 P. Crude S. E. Nominal.

MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1919.

Market closed active and strong.

	Range		Closing
	Sales	High Low	
Spot			26.00@
August			26.50@29.00
September			26.70@27.10
October	10.00	25.25 24.75	25.00@25.50
November	17.00	23.37 22.60	23.05@23.10
December	24.00	22.65 22.10	22.50@22.55
January	4.00	22.40 22.20	22.50@22.60
February			22.50@23.00
March			22.65@23.00

Total sales 5500 P. Crude S. E. Nominal.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 12.

Market closed active and strong.

	Range		Closing
	Sales	High Low	
Spot			27.00@
August			27.25@
September	1.00	27.20 27.20	27.10@29.00
October	8.00	25.20 25.10	25.11@25.35
November	31.00	23.15 23.00	23.08@23.10
December	15.00	22.64 22.58	22.60@22.70
January	3.00	22.60 22.55	22.60@22.74
February			22.65@22.85
March			22.70@23.00

Total sales 7600 P. Crude S. E. 22.00 Bid.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13.

Market closed active but weak.

	Range		Closing
	Sales	High Low	
Spot			26.00@
August			26.25@
September			26.50@28.50
October	5.00	25.00 24.70	24.65@24.75
November	14.00	23.00 22.75	22.70@22.78
December	7.00	22.50 22.25	22.25@22.20
January	13.00	22.60 22.30	22.25@22.35
February			22.30@22.50
March			22.35@22.60

Total sales 4900 P. Crude S. E. 22.00 Bid.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 14.

Market closed active but weak.

Spot			28.00@
August			28.00@
September			25.75@28.00
October	7.00	24.30 23.90	23.65@23.90
November	4.00	21.90 21.89	21.65@21.80
December	18.00	22.00 21.35	21.32@21.40
January	9.00	22.20 21.40	21.30@21.45
February			21.30@22.00
March			21.30@22.00

Total sales 3800 bbls. P. Crude S. E. 22.00 Bid.

SEE PAGE 31 FOR LATER MARKETS.

COPRA AND COCOANUT OIL IMPORTS.

Imports of copra and cocoanut oil during June, 1919, are reported as follows by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce:

	Copro		Cocoanut
	Not shredded	Shredded	
	Pounds	Pounds	
British Honduras	7,589		
Canada		32,920	
Panama	4,512		
Trinidad & Tobago	233,037		
Other British W. Indies	3,057		
Dominican Republic	3,723		
Straits Settlements		40,160	
Other Brit. East Indies		1,489,320	
Dutch East Indies	408	174,850	
Japan	3,336,913		
Australia	7,653,155		
Other British Oceania	913,929		
German Oceania	865,160		
Philippine Islands	595,242		

Total

	Cocoa		Cocoanut
	Butter	Oil	
	Pounds	Pounds	
Canada		1,530,375	
Cuba		7	
British India		280,621	
Other Brit. E. Indies	563,990	336,740	
Dutch East Indies		4,654,961	
Japan		3,037,500	
Australia		50	
French Oceania		178,497	
Philippine Islands		2,690,460	

Total

JULY OLEO OUTPUT AT CHICAGO.

The oleomargarine output for the Chicago district for the month of July, 1919, was 11,101,521 pounds uncolored and 350,593 pounds colored, a total of 11,452,114 pounds. This is 2¼ million pounds more than the

output for the preceding month, and a quarter of a million pounds more than for the same month a year ago. Renovated butter produced in the Chicago district in July totaled 146,385 pounds.

Oleomargarine production in the Chicago district by months for the past year is as follows:

	Pounds.
July, 1918	11,191,912
August	10,848,902
September	15,464,896
October	23,393,934
November	18,533,070
December	18,942,583
January, 1919	21,528,873
February	10,241,265
March	14,963,527
April	16,578,853
May	16,184,166
June	9,236,138
July	11,452,114

DROUGHT CATTLE TO THE SOUTH.

George M. Rommel, chief animal husbandman of the Department of Agriculture, has returned to Washington from the West, where he has been studying the drought situation and making arrangements for transferring livestock from drought-stricken regions into other sections where pasturage has not been burnt up by the dry heat.

Mr. Rommel states that some cattle will probably be transferred to Texas and Oklahoma, but that the situation does not at present seem to indicate that it will be necessary to send any stock into the Southeastern States, as was suggested by the Southern Settlement and Development Organization might be done. However, Dr. Rommel says that the drought extends from clear up in Alberta, Canada, and that the run of cattle from that section may have a serious effect and call for energetic handling. He has asked the development organizations in the South to be ready to help if called upon. Arrangements along this line are being made by officials of the organizations in co-operation with agricultural experiment stations and colleges and State officers.

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As a result of Dr. Rommel's efforts and the inauguration of reduced freight rates, it is estimated that half a million starving cattle will be moved from the stricken regions of the West to pastures in other States.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, August 14, 1919.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, 3.35@3½c. per lb.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 3.30c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 4¼@4½c. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, 2¼c. per lb.; 58 per cent. carbonate of soda, 1.85@2c. per lb.; talc, 1¼@2c. per lb.; silic, \$20 per 2,000 lbs.

Clarified palm oil in casks, nominal, 18@18½c. per lb.; yellow olive oil, \$2.50@2.60 per gal.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 21@22c. per

lb.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 19½@20c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 26@27c. per lb.; soya bean oil, 19½@20c. per lb.; corn oil, 23c. per lb.; peanut oil, deodorized, 29@29½c. per lb.; crude, 24½c. per lb.

Prime city tallow (special), nominal, 16c.

per lb.; dynamite glycerine, nominal, 21c. per lb.; saponified glycerine, 88 per cent., nominal, 13½@14c. per lb.; crude soap glycerine, nominal, 12@12½c. per lb.; chemically pure glycerine, nominal, 21c. per lb.; prime packers' grease, 16@16½c. per lb.

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KOTENASHI—PEA BEANS
KUMAMOTO—WHITE KIDNEY
KINTOKI—LARGE RED
MURONGEN—MEDIUM BUTTER
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—LOUISVILLE PROVISION CO., Inc., By J. M. Emmart

AN added ableness to deliver promptly, to do more delivery work is the usual result of equipping trucks with Goodyear Pneumatics.

It is usual, too, that these tires so cushion the truck from racking jars and jolts that repair costs are often eliminated for months at a time.

Thus in using them, the Louisville Provision Company enjoy these benefits, and also have secured 12,000 miles from Goodyear Tires still in use.

Nor is the record here an isolated instance, rather is it only one of many; for already it is usual among packing houses to use Goodyear Pneumatic Truck Tires.

Their reasons for adopting these tires are based

on sound business principles, in the wake of which Goodyear Pneumatics are usually selected.

And it is noteworthy that actual selection is made accurately and easily, because Goodyear Truck Tire Service Stations are located at convenient intervals everywhere.

And, it is as much their plan to help you select the right size and type of truck tire, to help you in applying it promptly and accurately, to help you keep it in condition to deliver long mileages—as it is their plan to sell tires.

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THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

GOODYEAR
AKRON

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, August 15, 1919.—Market weak; prime Western, \$30.60@30.70; Middle West, \$30.30@30.40; city steam, 30c., nom.; refined Continent, \$34.50; South American, \$36.75; Brazil, kegs, \$35.75; compound, 29½c. nom.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, August 15, 1919.—Copra fabrique, — fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, — fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Markets.

Liverpool, August 15, 1919.—(By Cable.)—The British Government is to impose control on Monday, and business is at a standstill. Stocks of bacon, lard and hams were commandeered. There are no quotations.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Hog products were weak with grains and hogs, but rallied on short covering.

Tallow.

The market was dull and barely steady. City special loose quoted at 16c. nominal.

Oleo Stearine.

Market quiet and weaker. Oleo quoted at 26c.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was dull and featureless.

Market closed firm. Sales, 6,800 bbls. Spot oil, \$26.00 bid. Crude oil, S. E., \$22.00 bid. Closing quotations on futures: August, \$25.50 bid; September, \$26.00 bid; October \$24.24.25; November, \$22.10@22.20; December, \$21.85@22.; January, \$21.80@22.05; February, \$22.22.50, March, \$22.22.50.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, August 15.—Hog receipts, estimated, 27,000. Left over, 15,000. Market \$1 lower. Cattle receipts, 8,500; sheep, 15,000.

Kansas City, August 15.—Hogs lower, at \$22.15.

Buffalo, August 15.—Hogs lower, at \$22.50.

St. Joseph, August 15.—Hogs lower, at \$19.50@22.50.

Cleveland, August 15.—Hogs slow, at \$22.

Detroit, August 15.—Hogs at \$21.50@21.75.

Indianapolis, August 15.—Hogs lower, at \$21.50.

Sioux City, August 15.—Hogs at \$19@22.

Omaha, August 15.—Hogs lower; not quoted.

Louisville, August 15.—Hogs not quoted.

EXPORT OF MEAT PRODUCTS.

During the week of August 9 there were exported to Belgium, Holland and Sweden from the port of New York the following meat products:

	Week of August 9. Pounds.	Total since July 1. Pounds.
Beef, fresh and frozen.	8,721,285	15,114,047
Beef, canned and pickled	1,829,288	6,794,538
Lamb and mutton.	10,200	15,297
Pork, fresh and frozen.	374,764	3,153,832
Bacon, hams and shoulders	6,979,926	50,367,813
Lard and lard compound	8,701,244	55,281,142
Sausage	115,253	1,304,472
Pork, dry, salt and pickled	14,708,564	57,027,129
Poultry and game.	4,590	253,966

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, August 9, 1919, are reported as follows:

Chicago.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	4,758	11,300	22,616
Swift & Co.	5,717	9,600	21,289
Morris & Co.	4,089	4,800	5,692
Wilson & Co.	4,387	5,200	8,704
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	1,039	2,000	...
G. H. Hammond Co.	2,517	4,400	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby	1,318	...	...

Brennan Packing Co., 4,600 hogs; Miller & Hart, 2,000 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 2,600 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 2,900 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 4,300 hogs; Roberts & Onke, 2,400 hogs; others, 9,900 hogs.

Kansas City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	5,242	7,027	2,181
Fowler	700	...	...
Wilson	7,161	5,580	3,452
Swift	9,487	6,045	5,090
Cudahy	5,235	4,429	4,460
Morris & Co.	5,117	5,269	3,085
Ruddy	111	...	...
Butchers	227	310	8

St. Louis.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	3,877	3,539	3,812
Swift & Co.	5,531	3,577	3,670
Armour & Co.	5,502	5,219	5,089
East Side Packing Co.	354	970	...
Independent Packing Co.	329	1,746	78
American Packing Co.	138	899	...
Krey Packing Co.	206	1,009	...
Hell Packing Co.	122	856	...

Omaha.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	1,955	2,028	4,202
Swift & Co.	4,374	3,572	6,898
Cudahy Packing Co.	4,237	4,498	12,100
Armour & Co.	3,380	5,025	8,646
Swartz & Co.	...	381	...
J. W. Murphy	...	4,152	...
Others	11,156	261	46,349

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending August 9, 1919:

CATTLE.	
Chicago	24,358
Kansas City	33,503
Omaha	15,823
East St. Louis	18,312
St. Joseph	7,326
Sioux City	3,085
Cudahy	2,500
South St. Paul	8,218
Fort Worth	5,430
Philadelphia	1,924
Indianapolis	2,686
Oklahoma City	3,000
Milwaukee	787
Cincinnati	3,573

HOGS.	
Chicago	62,164
Kansas City	29,636
Omaha	31,610
East St. Louis	31,632
St. Joseph	30,321
Sioux City	10,481
Cudahy	8,000
Cedar Rapids	5,431
Ottumwa	5,682
South St. Paul	17,206
Fort Worth	4,157
Philadelphia	7,662
Indianapolis	27,692
Oklahoma City	3,600
Milwaukee	3,608
Cincinnati	14,566

SHEEP.	
Chicago	64,328
Kansas City	18,477
Omaha	35,155
East St. Louis	15,242
St. Joseph	9,067
Sioux City	3,914
Cudahy	2,500
South St. Paul	1,222
Fort Worth	4,789
Philadelphia	2,480
Indianapolis	300
Oklahoma City	2,000
Milwaukee	461
Cincinnati	17,411

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO AUGUST 11, 1919.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	4,688	3,455	29,966	5,886
New York	1,811	3,229	1,028	10,334
Central Union	1,800	843	4,907	...
Total	8,508	7,527	35,801	16,220
Total last week	8,557	8,884	36,730	14,397

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1919.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,000	1,960	4,000
Kansas City	700	679	500
Omaha	300	3,161	2,500
St. Louis	300	4,513	300
St. Joseph	100	1,000	2,000
Sioux City	2,500	2,000	...
St. Paul	...	800	2,700
Milwaukee	...	339	...
Louisville	...	200	...
Wichita	...	1,750	...
Indianapolis	200	3,000	200
Pittsburgh	300	1,500	200
Cincinnati	250	1,300	1,500
Buffalo	350	4,000	200
Cleveland	...	1,500	...

MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1919.

Chicago	9,000	7,080	10,000
Kansas City	16,000	3,303	7,500
Omaha	15,500	4,624	39,000
St. Louis	10,800	2,853	5,500
St. Joseph	3,000	4,500	4,000
Sioux City	600	7,000	5,000
St. Paul	7,000	4,000	8,700
Fort Worth	6,500	750	1,200
Milwaukee	...	1,456	...
Louisville	...	1,000	...
Detroit	...	930	...
Wichita	...	81	...
Indianapolis	1,000	4,000	200
Cincinnati	1,500	2,376	1,500
Buffalo	4,400	2,720	1,200
Cleveland	...	3,000	...
New York	4,500	4,120	14,530

TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1919.

Chicago	17,000	16,509	26,000
Kansas City	21,000	4,345	7,000
Omaha	4,500	5,417	46,000
St. Louis	7,000	6,386	3,500
St. Joseph	2,500	4,000	4,000
Sioux City	1,200	2,000	4,000
St. Paul	...	3,000	...
Milwaukee	...	214	...
Detroit	...	918	...
Wichita	...	477	...
Indianapolis	1,200	900	3,000
Cincinnati	425	800	1,000
Buffalo	...	1,000	...
Cleveland	1,050	1,520	4,640

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1919.

Chicago	9,500	10,646	33,000
Kansas City	15,000	7,612	5,000
Omaha	4,500	6,280	46,000
St. Louis	5,000	8,263	3,500
St. Joseph	2,500	5,000	4,000
Sioux City	2,000	4,500	200
St. Paul	2,000	4,500	200
Fort Worth	6,000	750	250
Milwaukee	...	1,952	...
Louisville	...	2,000	...
Detroit	...	970	...
Wichita	...	671	...
Indianapolis	1,800	8,000	300
Cincinnati	1,400	4,000	7,500
Cleveland	500	1,920	490
New York	1,000	2,580	8,800

THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1919.

Chicago	16,000	35,000	28,000
Kansas City	7,500	4,000	5,000
Omaha	4,500	8,000	23,000
St. Louis	4,000	6,000	5,000
St. Joseph	2,000	6,000	2,500
Sioux City	1,500	6,000	1,000
St. Paul	3,400	3,000	1,000
Fort Worth	6,000	6,000	250
Milwaukee	...	669	...
Louisville	...	2,000	...
Detroit	...	840	...
Wichita	...	347	...
Indianapolis	500	8,000	500
Cincinnati	1,300	3,000	6,000
Buffalo	690	1,466	263
Cleveland	...	2,000	...
New York	657	1,960	4,730

FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1919.

Chicago	8,500	27,000	15,000
Kansas City	3,500	4,000	1,500
Omaha	2,800	9,500	14,000
St. Louis	1,400	5,500	2,000
St. Joseph	600	3,500	1,000
St. Paul	2,700	4,000	200
Oklahoma City	1,000	200	...
Fort Worth	5,000	400	...
Indianapolis	1,000	9,000	500

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to August 15, 1919, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 80,499 quarters; to the Continent, 28,861 quarters; to others, nothing. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 56,820 quarters; to the Continent, 32,455 quarters; to others, nothing.

Watch Page 53 for
Business Chances

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Market is quiet. Buyers are a little slow in entering the market, and are holding back on bids. It is difficult to quote the market, as the general tone is easier. Sellers, however, are still talking last paid prices. Last reported trading in this market consisted of July heavy and light Texas steers and butt branded steers at 48c. All quotations below are merely nominal. Spread native steers are quoted at 55c. Heavy native steers, 52@53c.; heavy Texas, 47@48c.; light Texas, 47@48c.; extreme light Texas, 48@50c.; butt branded steers, 47@48c.; Colorados, 47c.; branded cows, 48@50c.; heavy native cows, 50@52c.; light native cows, 50@60c.; native bulls, 42@43c.; branded bulls, 38@39c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Market is quiet and unsettled. An easier undertone is noted, and very little trading is passing, while dealers generally are nominally quoting last paid prices. Buyers' ideas are considerably under these figures. Many of the large operators are out of the market, and are not interested in offerings. They feel that they will not lose anything by waiting, and that the market is bound to come down. Offerings are being more freely made, and sellers are soliciting bids. Many of the dealers are closely sold up on light weight stock, and continue to talk higher prices. It is thought, however, that firm bids of 2c. to 3c. under asking prices for good quality extremes might effect some trading. Buffs and heavy cows are slow. Buyers' ideas for these selections are way under nominal asking rates. Rumors were current of a sale of several cars of choice quality Middle West extremes at 55c. Confirmation of this sale at this writing could not be had. All quotations below are merely nominal. Extremes are nominally quoted at 58c.; buff at 48c.; heavy cows at 47@48c.; heavy steers, 49@50c.; bulls, 36@37c.; branded hides, 38@39c.

NORTHEASTERN HIDES.—Market is slow. Trading is quiet, due to lack of offerings and generally unsettled conditions. Most of the large buyers are of the opinion that

prices are about ready to drop, and are going slow in making bids. No new trading was reported from Minneapolis today. Supplies are not large, and receipts coming in are not up to normal times. As noted late last week, all weight hides sold at 53c. followed by another sale of lot which had been on the market for some time at 48c. Horsehides are in good demand. Recent sales of mixed cities and countries were made at \$18 flat. Extremes are nominally quoted around 58c. Buyers' ideas, however, are less. Buffs are quoted at 48c. Calfskins, 60@85c. Kip are nominally quoted at 65@70c., according to lots. Light calf at \$6. Deacons at \$5.80. Horsehides at \$18@19.50, according to lots.

CALF.—Market continues steady to firm. In some quarters buyers are looking for lower prices, but dealers generally are talking last paid prices. Last reported trading in July packer calfskins and Chicago city skins were at \$1. Mixed lots of outside cities and countries are quoted at 87½@90c. Countries at 80@85c. Light calf, \$6@6.50. Deacons at \$5.80@6.30. Packer kip, 80c. Mixed lots of outside cities and countries, 70@72½c. Slunks, \$5.

SHEEP PELTS.—Market is quiet. Packer lamb skins recently sold at \$3.35. Sellers generally are now talking up to \$3.50. Supplies are not over ample. Packer shearlings are quoted at \$2.85@3. Short wool shearlings, including kips, at \$1.75@1.85. Country lambs, \$2@3. Shearlings, \$1@1.50, according to quality. Dry Western murraines, 50@52c.

HORSEHIDES easy, with 1,000 mixed city and country horse selling at \$19.50 flat, while an additional 500 countries are offered at \$18.

HOG SKINS slow and unchanged. The regular run of country collections are nominally quoted at \$1.75@2. No. 1 packer pig skin strips, 10½@11c.; No. 2, 8½@9c.; small packer and country butchers, 2@3c. less.

New York.

PACKER HIDES.—The market rules dull and featureless, with packers holding firm in their ideas according to current reports. Nothing definite has as yet developed, and the situation continues to be a waiting one. Though a recent sale was reported of some outside packer all-weight July cows of 48 lbs. average at 54c., it is noted that fur-

ther offerings made of this character within the last few days were held at 52c. asked for stock of like description, but buyers are reported to have refused this and made counter-bids of 50c. The trade at outside points continues dull, with but a few lots moving. Sales have been made of two cars of Eastern native steers at 51c. as a basis for stock containing a large percentage of ex-lights. A car of small packer bulls sold at 36c. in Philadelphia. Also two cars of small packer extremes sold there at 52c. No regular sales of regular native cows are reported. Later. —A big uptown packer is reported to have sold some native steers at 52c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The situation continues to remain unchanged, and most quarters locally have given up hope of seeing any expected improvement for the balance of the month, basing their opinion upon the fact that the tanners have sufficient stock to afford them to remain out of the market for that period of time. Operators in many instances freely state it is a buyer's market, and look for further declines at almost any time. There has been no active trading lately that would indicate prices have eased off further, though quarters purchasing locally claim that the height of their ideas for all weights are 40@42c. for stock of general description. There are those who view a 50c. market for extremes as very probable, with buff at about 43@45c. shortly. The variance of opinion continues, and as a result trading is naturally at a standstill. New York State and New England hides quoted at 46@48c. Southern easy, with some offerings of Northern point stock noted at 52c. for choice quality extremes. A car of choice quality current receipt Ohio extremes is reported to have sold at 53c. Pennsylvania hides are firm, with some further lots stated to have been picked up at 42c. Michigan extremes of choice quality noted to have sold lately at 56½c. are now reported sold at considerably less.

Later.—Further sales of 1,500 Pennsylvania extremes sold at 52c. averaging 25@45 lbs. Some bids received as low as 48c., but holders are talking 53@55c. Car Ohio extremes sold at 55c. Car Indiana extremes offered 54c.

HORSEHIDES.—Market somewhat excited as concerns prices paid. Buyers locally claim their views pitched at \$17@17.50 for small mixed lots. City renderers quoted \$19 @20, with last sizable sales at inside figure. Car Pennsylvania city horse sold at \$18. Butts firm at \$5.50 for 22 lbs. up; 4,000 to 5,000 horse fronts sold at \$15.75 in West.

CALFSKINS.—No trading is reported in New York City calf, which is quoted at \$9.25, \$10.25, \$11.25 for the three weights, with \$12.50@13.75 asked for 12, 17 and 17 lbs. up. kip. Pennsylvania quoted at \$8.25, \$9.25, \$10.25, with kip in short supply. A car of outside city and country calf sold in the West today at 90c., another car 80 per cent. cities sold at 85c., while a car of Detroit skins were offered at 90c. and refused. 2,000 B. A. kips averaging 5 to 6 kilos were offered at 76c., with other quarters reporting 75c. asked.

DEATH OF WM. J. HERTLING

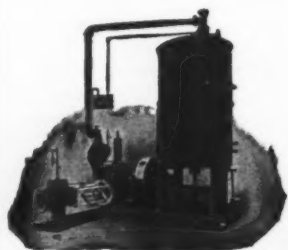
William J. Hertling, vice-president of the Carondelet Packing Company, St. Louis, died on August 9 at his home, No. 4915 South Broadway, St. Louis, of apoplexy. He had only been ill a few hours. He was one of the incorporators of the Carondelet Packing Company. In 1906 and up to five years ago he was president of the firm. He was its largest individual stockholder. He leaves a widow and six children, the eldest thirteen years old. Funeral services were held on August 12.

We Buy—

Hides, Calfskins, Sheepskins, Tallow

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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yard, Chicago, Aug. 13.

Wild fluctuations have characterized the steer trade. A week ago chaos reigned, packers and the railroads being handicapped at that time by strikes and threatened strikes. Then industrial conditions in Packingtown improved, the colored help was put back to work and the white union help stayed on the job when the militia and police were withdrawn at their request. The railroads, however, were still handicapped and as a result we had a light run of cattle last week and on last Thursday one of the highest markets we have had recently, which brought a heavy supply of good cattle on Friday, and at that time the trade was very weak, but on Monday it came back again strong, as we had only 8,700 cattle on sale. In fact, on account of the very light supply of Natives and hardly any Westerns, Monday's market was a frothy affair, but on Tuesday with 15,788 cattle, the trade went all to pieces and today (Wednesday) with receipts estimated at 9,500, including 3,000 Westerns and a heavy supply of 14,000 cattle in sight for Thursday, the market was a lifeless and decidedly lower affair. In a general way the trade is 50¢@75¢ lower on cattle above \$18.00, the exception being a few top-notchers that sold from \$19.00@19.25, extreme top on Tuesday being \$19.35 and the good choice corn-fed steers selling from \$16.00@18.00 looked fully \$1.00 lower, while medium to good kinds selling from \$13.00@16.00 and the pretty good killers selling from \$11.50@13.00 were off anywhere from \$1.00@1.50.

Butcher stuff values are on a very high level for the time of the year; in fact, on Monday and Tuesday we had an exceptionally high market, especially for all kinds of yearlings, a scarcity of the better grades forcing the buyers to take the "slippery", half fat grades. Heavyweight cows and heavy heifers also advanced sharply because of a strong Eastern demand, and to illustrate the wonderfully high market will say that the first of the week we sold several loads of yearling steers averaging around 850 lbs. at \$17.00 per cwt. They were good but not by any means prime; and the lighter grades of medium yearling steers and heifers, for the reasons mentioned above, sold all the way from \$13.50@15.00, these being record-breaking prices. Fair to good butcher heifers sold from \$11.00@12.50 with plain kinds all the way from \$8.50@10.00; good to choice heavy heifers went like "hot cakes" and we sold choice heifers weighing from 1,200 to 1,300 lbs. up to \$15.50; fat 1,400-lb. Koshers cows up to \$14.85; medium to good beef cows from \$10.50@12.50; "slippery" cows and cows just on the cutter order all the way from \$8.00@9.50, that kind being very uneven sellers; cutters up to \$7.50 and canners up to \$6.50. Liberal receipts on Tuesday and again today (Wednesday) has brought about a somewhat weaker feeling in the trade on everything but the better grades of she-stuff. The bull trade has given a good account of itself, especially fat butcher and heavyweight bolognas which are eagerly sought after by Eastern buyers. Calves have advanced rapidly on account of a very meagre supply, and choice light vealers have sold up to \$21.00 with a few fancy sorted calves to outsiders at even more money, and as calf values are on an abnormally high basis and there has been a sharp decline in the price of calf-skins, we look for a reaction in the trade within the near future.

Extremely moderate receipts of hogs at all points have resulted in booming markets and today (Wednesday) prime hogs sold in Chicago from \$23.25@23.40, extreme top \$23.50; choice mixed \$22.50@23.00; fair mixed \$22.00@22.50; medium packing grades \$21.00@21.75 with plain heavy packing \$20.50@21.00. Weeks, in fact months ago, we expressed

(Continued on page 45.)

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Aug. 12.

In receipts of 18,000 cattle today beef grades predominated and prices were steady to 15¢ lower. Stock and feeding grades were scarce at firm prices. Hogs remained in light supply, and the market was 25¢@40¢ higher, top \$23.10, or within 35¢ of the high point two weeks ago, and \$1.75@2 above the low point last week. Sheep and lambs were 10¢@15¢ higher. Cattle receipts today were 18,000, or 3,000 more than a week ago, and the same as a year ago. Hog receipts were 4,000, or 5,000 less than a week ago, and 6,800 less than a year ago. Sheep receipts 5,000, were 2,000 less than a week ago, and 350 less than a year ago.

Today's supply of good fat steers was the largest of the season, and the quality of the offerings was above the average. Native fed steers sold mostly at \$17@18.50, top \$19. Kansas wintered grassed steers sold to \$16.50, and the bulk of the straight grass fat Oklahoma and Kansas sold at \$10.75@13.50. Prices for the best were steady, and others 10¢@15¢ lower. Demand is large and killers are making larger purchases now than at any previous time this year. Butcher grades were steady to 15¢ lower. Cows sold at \$5.50@11.50, and grass fat heifers \$8.50@12.50, fed grades up to \$15.75. Veal calves were 25¢ higher, top \$16.

The hog market took another jump, going above \$23, and making nearly a full recovery from the \$2 slump that occurred last week. The top price was \$23.10, and the bulk of the offerings sold at \$22.50@23. Only 8,000 hogs have arrived in the two days this week, fully 50 per cent short of normal for this season of the year. Average cost of packers' droves remains higher here than elsewhere.

Active demand developed for both sheep and lambs at 10¢@15¢ higher prices. Western lambs sold up to \$16.75, native lambs \$16.60, and Utah fat ewes \$9.25. Killers were eager for supplies. There was a fairly good demand for both breeding and feeding grades.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., Aug. 12.

With the labor problems seemingly a little closer to solution the cattle market has assumed a steadier tone. The trade seems to be more confident in its operations. The run for the week ending today is around 27,000. We are receiving right along some really good cattle—the kind that can be called choice to prime. On this class the market is around 50 cents higher for the week. We had one string of heavy beefs that brought 18.25, another that brought 18.50 and on Monday a load that brought 18.60, the season's top. Quite a few sales are recorded at 17.00@18.00. In medium and common cattle, while there has been a considerable fluctuation, the market for the period can not be called more than steady. The bulk of these kinds range from 10.00@12.50. Oklahoma cattle are coming in increasing quantities, in fact we have had over 100 cars in the last two days. They are ranging in price from 10.45@14.00 with quite a few car loads selling at 13.00 to the top of their class. Butcher cattle and she stuff are on a fully steady basis. Best light mixed steers and heifers are swinging around the \$16.00 mark with yearling steers selling up to \$18.25. The bulk of this class of cattle ranges from 12.00@15.50. Light common heifers find poor sale and can hardly be called steady.

Hog receipts are running very light indeed, the count for the week ending today being only a little over 30,000. The quality of the offerings does not change much, some few good hogs are coming in but the bulk only averages fair. Prices have been very irregular and while today quotations indicate market to be in the neighborhood of 75¢ higher than a week ago at this writing it is closing mean

with a very slumpy tendency. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, 22.90@23.45; Good heavys, 23.25@23.40; Rough, 18.25@20.50; Light, 22.65@23.40; Pigs, 17.50@22.25; Bulk, 22.60@23.40.

The trade in the sheep house reflects a very strong tone. The run for the period amounts to 18,000, the majority of which consists of lambs. Some of the offerings show a lack of proper finish but we are receiving quite a few lambs of real good quality and some that are strictly prime. The lamb top for the week is 16.50 with the bulk of the good ones going from 16.00@16.25. Medium native lambs range from 15.00@16.00 with the common kinds in all classes ranging from 14.00@14.50. Fat sheep are quoted at \$9.00 with choppers and bucks selling around \$6.00. Breeding ewes are in demand and range from 10.00@14.00 according to quality. Choice black faced ewes seem to have the call over all others.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, Omaha, Aug. 12.

Supplies of cattle for the month so far are 11,000 short of the corresponding period of 1918. Uncertainty of transportation held back a lot of cattle during the last ten days or two weeks, and belated rains in the west have made it possible for cattle men to hold back a little. After showing little change for some time, cornfed cattle advanced 50¢@75¢ on the light runs of the closing days of last week, and this week opened with both heavy beefs and yearlings at the highest levels of the summer, tops reaching \$18.50 on weighty steers and \$18 on yearlings. Most of the native cattle that are coming are too good to suffer much from the competition of the grass offerings, and a spread of \$16@18 is catching the bulk of the offerings. It has been an up-and-down market on medium and common Westerns, but the desirable grades have been well sustained throughout, and on the light supplies at last week's close scored an advance of 50¢ or more. Good to choice grass beefs are clearing, mainly at \$12@13.50, with prime lots, few of which are coming, on up to \$14@15 and better. Medium kinds land around \$10@11.50, with fair to plain stuff on down, buyers taking the commoner lots only under protest. Undertone to the cow and heifer trade has been strong, and advances of 50¢@1 have been scored within the last week. Country competition on thin stuff is very good. Canners and cutters are bringing \$5.75@7.50, with bulk of the fair to choice range offerings at \$8@11.50, and best natives on up to \$13. Veal calves are still on a very unsatisfactory basis, with liberal runs of Westerns coming. A spread of \$8@13 covers all classes. Bologna bulls are steady at \$7.50@8, but good cornfed bulls have moved up a little, and go at \$8.50@12.

As a result of extremely light receipts of recent days, the bad break in hogs the early part of last week has all been regained. Receipts for the first twelve days of this month are only 52,000 head, as compared with 96,000 a year ago. The market has been very choppy, with a very wide spread in values. Quality is the biggest factor in determining price, though shipper buyers prefer the choice lights and butcher weights. Since last Wednesday, the lowest day seen recently, values have moved up generally \$1.25, and bulk of the offerings is now selling at \$21@21.50, with best kinds as high as \$22.

Extremely generous runs of sheep and lambs and coming, the total for the month so far of 226,596 head beating all former marks for the same period. Demand is very broad, and values have recovered rapidly following any slump. Lambs are now selling at \$16@16.65, or 50¢@75¢ higher than a week ago. Aged sheep are scarce and the undertone to the trade is strong, though values are not changing much. Yearlings are moving at \$9.75@10.50, wethers at \$9@9.75, and ewes at \$6.50@9. There has been a free movement of feeding lambs at \$13.50@14.50 for all grades.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

ICE NOTES.

Howard Answorth will put up a modern ice plant at Mason City, Ill.

The Marion Ice & Fuel Co., Marion, N. C., will build a 20-ton ice plant.

Armour & Company are planning a branch storage plant at Middlesboro, Ky., to cost \$125,000.

The Fensenmeier Packing Co., Huntington, W. Va., will enlarge its plant at a cost of \$160,000.

The Merchants Ice & Cold Storage Co., Louisville, Ky., will put up a plant to cost \$200,000.

The Merrell-Soule Company will build a cold storage plant to cost \$90,000 at Syracuse, N. Y.

The City Ice & Storage Co., Kansas City, Mo., will build an ice and storage plant to cost \$300,000.

A branch storage plant will be put up at Logan, W. Va., by Armour & Company to cost \$100,000.

The plant of the Franklin Coal & Ice Co., Suffolk, Va., was burned last week, with a loss of \$30,000.

G. W. Dobbs and W. C. Curry of Marietta, Ga., are to build an ice and storage plant at Hawkinsville, Ga.

The Greenville Electric & Ice Manufacturing Co. has been incorporated at Greenville, Ala., with a capital stock of \$50,000.

The Florida Ice & Coal Co. has acquired the Rochester brewery plant at Savannah, Ga., and will remodel it for ice and storage purposes.

The Ponce de Leon Ice Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga., will enlarge its plant to a capacity of 100 tons daily, with additional ice storage facilities.

The Central Cold Storage Co. has bought the Sibley storage warehouses at North Clark street, Chicago, for \$700,000. They will expend \$300,000 to convert this plant to cold storage uses in connection with their ten-story plant nearby.

COST OF LIVING AGITATION.

(Continued from page 18)

hoods that either the cost of living be reduced or the wages of railroad operatives be increased. Congress committees had been working on the matter, but without suggestion from the White House.

Upon one thing all commentators seemed to agree: His recommendation that the Lever law be extended and that a universal licensing system be adopted for interstate commerce business, had the effect of focussing attention of all business upon the demand that the packers be placed under that system. Until he did that business men generally seemed to have taken little notice of the proposal to have a peace time concentration of control of business in Washington.

Expressions of hostility toward the universal license system were common among Senators. Usually comments on a message or an address by the President give little real information as to what Senators and Representatives really think. The ones made immediately after this address are notable for the number of Senators who thereby gave evidence that they had been thinking on the subject. As usual, most of the critical comments came from political opponents of the President. However, there was one striking exception. Senator Reed of Missouri.

"I am in favor of the enforcement, and, if necessary, the strengthening, of laws to prevent combinations and forestall artificial control of prices, but I am opposed to putting the business of the country in leading strings, to be manipulated by a lot of jacks in Washington," said the Missouri Senator.

The immediate effect of the President's

address was the appointment of a special subcommittee by the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce to consider what might be done. That committee has a regular subcommittee of five working on railroad legislation, wherefore it had to make provision for a special body to consider the President's suggestions for legislation.

Immature Cold Storage Proposals

One definite recommendation was made by the President. It was a cold storage law similar to that in use in New Jersey. The House Committee on Agriculture acted on that suggestion by beginning hearings on August 11 on the cold storage bill introduced by Representative Hutchinson of New Jersey. His bill is based on the New Jersey statute. Witnesses from the Department of Agriculture testified. Chester M. Morrill, from the office of the Solicitor, tactfully allowed the committee to understand that, in the opinion of the department, the Hutchinson bill, if passed, would have to be declared unconstitutional because it seeks to regulate cold storage, instead of merely either taxing cold storage products under the taxing power or of regulating the flow of products in interstate commerce, under the commerce clause of the constitution. Morrill had to be tactful about the matter because President Wilson had recommended the New Jersey law, and a Congressman had introduced a bill which, to the lawyers of the Department, appeared to walk all over the constitution. Morrill was not worrying about that. What he was thinking about was getting something that he, as a lawyer for the Department, could take to a court without being hooted out of it.

Mr. Morrill said that fixing an arbitrary time at the expiration of which cold storage products must be placed on the market is not wise. The bill fixes ten months as the maximum. Ten months, he said, is too long for some foods and too short for others. Walter G. Campbell, assistant chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, said that a precise time limit would not accomplish the object in contemplation, namely, the elimination of cold storage houses as a means for hoarding of food to enhance prices.

Morris Man Heard on Prices

The Ball subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, at the

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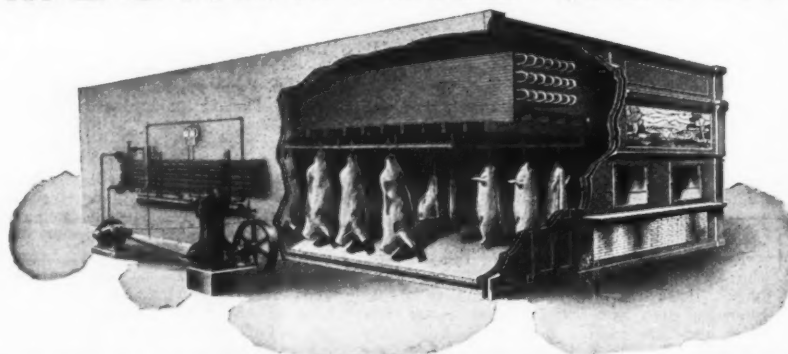
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Chicago—Ernst O. Heinsdorf, 1004 Cunard Bldg.
Cincinnati—Pan Handle Storage Warehouse; Essler & Hasselacher Chemical Co., 518 Union Central Bldg.
Cleveland—General Cartage & Storage Co.

Detroit—Brennan Truck & Storage Co.; Newman Bros., Inc., 1147 Cass Ave.
Havana—South Atlantic Commercial Co., Successors to Lindner & Hartman.
Jacksonville—St. Elmo W. Acosta.
Liverpool—Peter B. McQuis & Son.
Mexico, D. F.—Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
Newark—American Oil & Supply Co.
New Orleans—United Warehouse Co., Ltd.
C. Ben Thompson, 633 North St.
New York City—Essler & Hasselacher Chemical Co., 100 William St.

Norfolk—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co. Agency, First and Front Sts.
Philadelphia—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.
Pittsburgh—Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Duquesne Freight Station, Pennsylvania
Brewers Supply Co., Union Arcade Bldg.
Providence—Rhode Island Warehouse Co.; Edwin Knowles.
Richmond—Bowman Transfer & Storage Co.
Rochester—Rochester Carting Co.
Savannah—Benton Transfer Co.
Toledo—Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
Washington—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

hour President Wilson was addressing Congress, was completing its examination of the local representatives of big packers, H. A. Timmins, of Morris & Co., being the last witness.

Declaring, like his predecessors on the witness stand, that his firm had been doing business at a loss in Washington, Mr. Timmins said that during July the net cost of its beef was \$18.98 per hundred pounds, upon which a loss of 30 cents per hundredweight was sustained. Here are his firm's quotations to Washington retail dealers: Loins, 20 to 34 cents; round, 16 to 30 cents; ribs, 10 to 32 cents; chucks, 8 to 17 cents; plates, briskets and shins, 8 to 10½ cents.

Opposing Federal legislation for regulation of packers, Mr. Timmins said: "There is no necessity for legislation. We are obeying the laws and handling business efficiently—even the Federal Trade Commission admits that—and our profits are small."

Questioned by Senator Capper as to his objection to government supervision, Mr. Timmins said: "Government supervision or control would only slow up the machinery of distribution and increase the spread between the cost of the live animal on the hoof and the cost of the product to the consumer."

Mr. Timmins held out no hope of lower prices. "In the old days," said he, "only a year or so ago, the 5-cent loaf of bread was the order of the day, and we all think of flour as the principal item entering into the cost of bread, but as good an authority as Julius H. Barnes, of the United States Grain Corporation, stated that if flour were furnished to the baker free (the present cost of labor and other materials remaining the same), we could hardly attain a retail 5-cent loaf."

BILL TO LICENSE ALL BUSINESS

A bill for the application of the license system to all big business units was introduced by Senator Kellogg in the United States Senate August 11. It applies to any business concern engaged in interstate commerce other than common carriers having capital or assets of \$10,000,000 or more. It makes the Federal Trade Commission the body to have supervisory power over such concerns, to issue and revoke licenses, subject to judicial review, for infraction of antitrust laws, especially in price-fixing.

Senator Kellogg thinks the Trade Commission should have the power to revoke the

license of a corporation if it shall enter into a contract, combination or restraint of trade, or monopolize commerce or attempt to monopolize it. But he would not give the Trade Commission final say in the matter. There should be a department of the government, he believes, having the power of supervision, the power and the duty of telling a concern, before it acts, whether what it contemplates will be in contravention of the law. With such a law on the books he thinks there would be no attempt at price-fixing.

"I would not give any executive board the absolute power to bar a corporation from

engaging in interstate commerce," said the Senator by way of explanation. "Under the present law many corporations do not know whether or not they are lawfully transacting business or whether they are legally organized. Lawyers and courts differ on the subject. They should be licensed and know whether their business is lawful. In fact, as this bill provides, they should have the right to apply to the commission and have it determined in advance whether any proposed action is legal. I do not mean they do not know when they form an illegal combination and agree upon prices, but as to whether the corporate combination itself is legal or

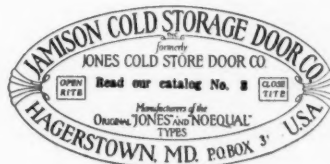
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D. P. 14. 58½ Ton Steam Driven Frick Refrigerating Machine. Twin single acting compressors, each 13½" x 20" direct connected to Corliss Engine, 20" x 20". Ammonia receiver, 18" x 11' 6". Complete with all connections to make complete high pressure side and atmospheric condenser, 6 stands, 24 pipes high x 20' long.

R. M. 1411. 50 Ton Vertical Chain Driven Refrigerating Machine. Twin single acting compressor, 12½" x 18", silent chain drive. Motor can be included.

P. M. 1500. Three 250 Ton Steam Driven York Refrigerating Machines. Vertical single acting ammonia compressors, two cylinders, 24" diameter x 36" stroke, direct connected to horizontal compound Corliss Engine, 23 x 45 x 36.

T. P. 1080-A. 7 Ton Vilter Machine. Belt driven. Brand new.

T. P. 1080. 3½-4 Ton Chain Driven Frick Refrigerating Machine. Single cylinder compressor, 6½" x 6¼", liquid receiver 4" x 11', oil trap and all intermediate connections.

one stand double pipe ammonia condenser, 8 pipes high x 9' long. Excellent condition.

T. P. 889-A. 20 Ton Steam Driven De La Vergne Refrigerating Machine. Horizontal double acting compressor 9 x 14. Steam cylinders 12 x 14. Oil separator, 2 liquid receivers, etc. Good condition.

T. P. 307. 20 Ton Steam Driven Vilter Refrigerating Plant. Compressor 9" x 18" direct connected to Corliss Engine 10" x 30". Condensers 1¼" pipe, 22 pipes high x 20' long. Oil separator, liquid receiver, etc. All in first-class condition.

T. P. 1073. Six Ton Refrigerating Machine. Creamery Package Machine, compressor 5½ x 9, double acting, one stand double pipe condensers 6 pipes high x 19' long, oil separator, receiver and connections, all parts complete. In excellent condition, dismantled and boxed, ready for shipment.

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not lawyers and the courts might disagree.

"The bill also regulates the issuance of stocks and bonds by such corporations, and requires all stock hereafter issued to be fully covered either in property or money.

"It provides that a corporation having more than 50 per cent of the total business of the same character in the United States shall not purchase the property and business of any other corporation engaged in a similar and competitive business, unless the purchasing corporation shall apply to the commission and receive the approval thereof. The object of this provision is to prevent a large corporation, having more than 50 per cent of the business, using its power to compel its competitors to sell to it."

One-Man Power To Be Avoided

Senator Borah inquired as to who is to determine whether a corporation is transacting its business in a lawful manner. Borah obviously had in mind the bills that place that tremendous power in the hands to one man, because Kellogg hastened to say that the determination must be made under the forms of law. He reiterated his declaration that he is opposed to giving any executive official or board such great power. But somebody must determine the question; therefore he suggested the Trade Commission, with power in the courts to review what it does.

A colloquy, in which Stanley, of Kentucky, engaged Kellogg was taken to mean that both Borah and Stanley are opposed to the grant of such autocratic power as is proposed in the Kellogg and Kenyon bills. Senator King, of Utah, another one of the Senate's good law-

yers, was also anxious to know if Kellogg was proposing to be as radical as Kenyon and Kendrick in putting autocratic power into the hands of an appointed officer who might or might not have the qualities of a judicial officer, or might be merely a partisan of one clique of business, and selected primarily for what he could do for the advancement of the business interests of that particular cabal—as, for instance, the wholesale grocers in their fight with the packers.

LIVESTOCK MEN OPPOSE BILLS

Representative livestock producers of Kansas and Missouri, members of the Kansas State Livestock Producers' Association, in session at Kansas City last week, unanimously adopted resolutions declaring against government ownership or control of any railroad, public stock yards or any other public utility.

The meeting was attended by a large number of producers and was presided over by George T. Donaldson, president of the Kansas State Livestock Association, of Greensburg, Kan. A committee composed, of William Miller, Belvidere, Kan.; A. R. Plumb, Emporia, Kan.; George T. Donaldson, Greensburg, Kan.; N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo, and J. H. Mercer, Topeka, Kan., was named to draft resolutions. The resolutions, as unanimously adopted by the meeting, follow:

"Whereas, the government of the United States from its foundation has in times of peace delegated to its people the rights to transact business and to carry on commercial affairs, therefore

"Be it resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that we are opposed to government

operation of railroads and all public utilities.

"Whereas, I is the sense on the producers of livestock here assembled that we do not oppose Federal legislation regulating packers and other utilities similar to the laws regulating and controlling the national banks; and

"Whereas, It is the sense of the producers a sufficient number of laws to correct any evils existing, if these laws were wisely enforced; therefore

"Be it resolved, That on account of the unsettled conditions we think this is not the proper time for consideration of drastic regulatory legislation affecting the livestock and meat industry, and that we further oppose any legislation which takes from any individual or corporation any of the property with which they transact their business in public service.

"And be it further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the President of the United States, to the governors of Kansas and Missouri, to the chairman of the Agricultural Committees of the United States Senate and House of Representatives at Washington, and to the Senators and Representatives in congress from Kansas and Missouri."

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BRECHT OIL HARDENING PLANT

A new apparatus for the hydrogenating or hardening of oils under the oil-hardening patents of Carleton Ellis has been put on the market by The Brecht Company of St. Louis, and announcement is made of it in the advertising pages of this issue of The National Provisioner. This apparatus is planned as an oil hardening plant which any packer or refiner, large or small, may use. It is an epoch-making improvement in packing-house and lard refining operation, and a complete description of it, with a history of the development of this feature of the business, will appear in the news pages of The National Provisioner in an early issue.

PACKING HOUSE BY-PRODUCT SAVING

The past decade has borne witness to a remarkable evolution in the method of preparing meat, especially cattle, sheep and hogs, for the market. Today practically all that is discarded as useless is the evaporated moisture from tank water—quite a contrast to the days of the old community abattoir, where only the meat and choice fats were saved.

There are, however, numerous packing houses in operation today which have made little if any progress in saving or handling their by-products efficiently. Edible fats are quite often tanked with inedible, bones are not sorted according to their individual value, and tank water, as well as other valuable fertilizer products, have had the sewer and refuse pile as their objective.

All of these by-products, with the use of the proper machinery, may be made to produce a surprising result on the credit side of the ledger. The Mechanical Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, states that it is in a position to assist such firms in handling problems of this nature and to furnish them with the necessary machinery and equipment. It will be glad to answer all inquiries.

YORK REFRIGERATION EQUIPMENT.

Since their last report, on June 27, the York Manufacturing Co., York, Pa., report having made the following installations of refrigerating machinery and equipment in addition to the list appearing in last week's issue of The National Provisioner:

Carrier Engineering Corporation, Norfolk, Va.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting enclosed type refrigerating machine, direct connected to motor, and condensing side, also one 30 in. by 10 ft. vertical ammonia drier-cooler-purifier. This installation was made for the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., of Norfolk, Va.

C. Wahlers, 84 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Richard Eronke, 135 Paterson Plank Road, Hoboken, N. J.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Arthmis G. Papastrat & Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete, also a 10-ton flooded freezing system.

Sachter Ice Cream Co., Little Nassau street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; two 20-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type re-

frigerating machines and high pressure side complete, also a 15-ton flooded freezing system and a 15-ton horizontal shell and tube brine cooler.

H. O. Wilbur & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.; two 20-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machines and high pressure side complete.

Bordens Farm Products Co., Inc.; Wasaia, N. Y.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting enclosed type refrigerating machine, direct connected to a vertical enclosed type slide valve engine, and condensing side complete, also a 6-ton flooded freezing system.

Bordens Farm Products Co., Inc., Oxford, N. Y.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting enclosed type refrigerating machine, direct connected to a vertical enclosed type slide valve engine, and high pressure side complete, also a 6-ton flooded freezing system.

Bordens Farm Products Co., Inc., Newark Valley, N. Y.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting enclosed type refrigerating machine, direct connected to a vertical enclosed type slide valve engine, and high pressure side complete, also a 6-ton flooded freezing system.

Bordens Farm Products Co., Inc., Chat-ham, N. Y.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete, also a 6-ton flooded freezing system.

Bordens Farm Products Co., Inc., Hacketts-town, N. J.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete, also a 4-ton flooded freezing system.

Scottsbluff Creamery Co., Scottsbluff, Neb.; one 10-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Keystone Market, Conneaut, Ohio; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Newark Creamery Co., Newark, N. Y.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Ypsi Pure Ice Co., Ypsilanti, Mich.; one 25-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete, also one 15-ton raw water flooded freezing system.

Casper Hitchner, Salem, N. J.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete, also one double pipe counter-current brine cooler, 14 ft. long, 6 pipes high, made of 2-in. and 3-in. pipe.

Oak Knoll Farm, Woonsocket, R. I.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete, also one 4-ton freezing system and a double pipe counter-current brine cooler, 14 ft. long, 6 pipes high, made of 2-in. and 3-in. pipe.

Mrs. J. Riedemann, Philadelphia, Pa.; one 4-in. vertical single acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete, also one double pipe counter-current brine cooler, 19 ft. long, 4 pipes high, 1½-in. and 2-in. pipe.

Purity Ice Cream Co., Clyde, R. I.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete, also miscellaneous equipment, including a double pipe counter-current brine cooler, 16 ft. long, 4 pipes high, made of 2-in. and 3-in. pipe.

C. & L. Lunch, 871 7th avenue, New York, N. Y.; a one-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Karol Welik, meats, 1132 Lincoln avenue, Utica, N. Y.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Vasil & Peter Gianopolis, Paterson, N. J.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

John F. Lindeboom, Jr., confectioner, 253 Central avenue, Jersey City, N. J.; one 4-ton

vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

George Eckert, Saddle River, N. J.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Fanny Farmer Candy Shop, Inc., Rochester, N. Y.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Maplehurst Dairy Co., Stamford, Conn.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete, also one 12 in. by 6 ft. vertical ammonia drier-cooler-purifier.

Swift & Company, produce, Mt. Vernon, Ill.; one 15-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Newmarket Co., slaughter house, Los Angeles, Calif.; one 25-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

William C. Gagdon & Co., Huron, S. D.; one 10-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete. This machine will be used in the manufacture of ice cream.

Newton Memorial Hospital, Lilydale, N. Y.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Homer City Ice Co., Homer City, Pa.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

David Krek, East Pittsburgh, Pa.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Jersey City Ice Cream Co., 425 Liberty street, Schenectady, N. Y.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

John Kretzmer, 225 Summit avenue, West Hoboken, N. J.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

C. C. Marble, Taunton, Mass.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete, also miscellaneous material and equipment.

Bishoff Dairy Co., Rankin, Pa.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete, also miscellaneous equipment.

S. Mandelblatt, Wilmerding, Pa.; a one-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Charles A. Grill, Newark, Ohio; a one-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

John Maier, Newark, Ohio; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

A. C. Ogden, 169 West Main street, Middletown, N. Y.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

August Mueller, 425 Jackson avenue, Jersey City, N. J.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Kalamazoo State Hospital, Kalamazoo, Mich.; two 15-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machines and high pressure side complete, also a 10-ton freezing system.

Daniel Seeger, meats, Columbiana, Ohio; a one-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

(Continued on Page 45.)

Chicago Section

Gee, it's amusing to watch these guys kid-din' themselves drinking near beer outen a stein!

Nut or not, Wilhelm knew enough not to monkey with the peoples' beer wagon or the old sausage-maker.

Packinghouse stocks, recently a trifle wobbly, have gained considerable strength during the past week. Can't keep a good thing down.

If you want to get into something that will keep you "on your ear" all the time, night and day, just "dabble" in a few bushels of corn.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 9, 1919, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 17.11 cents per pound.

The War Department sold 1,500,000 pounds of surplus prunes to an Indianapolis concern last week for from 16 to 23 cents per pound. We may now confidently expect retailers who have been charging 30 cents and up for wormy prunes to reduce their prices—not!

To Washington from Squeedunk came
The deestrick's champeen dunce;
In Congress sat with closed-up face
Fer months and months and months.
Then suddenly he realized,
He'd gotta move at wunce;
So he ups and roasts the packers
Fer months and months and months.

Speaking of the Packers' Convention at Atlantic City on September 15, 16 and 17, who

could say it better or with more adjectives than "Jack" Hall. Listen to him:

"It will be a magnificent spectacle of human happiness. There the sadly harrassed, goaded, persecuted packer can, for a brief interval, forget that he is a goat, and abandon himself to the unconfined joys of good fellowship, unmellowed by the presence of mellowing influences. Go to it! The dark, dusky, obscure, enigmatical, recondite, abstruse, unintelligible, dim, shadowy, inexplicable, mysterious, nebulous, sorrowful Kenyon Bill we will temporarily relegate to the care of the Offal Department!"

As for the lack of mellowing influences, Jack, you don't know that Philadelphia bunch that is handling the arrangements!

ST. LOUIS NOTES.

Swift & Company, East St. Louis, Ill., is made co-defendant in a suit for \$5,000 damages filed by a woman employe who claims she was injured when a fellow-employe struck her with a lead pencil.

The annual picnic, outing and field day of Swift and Company was held August 9, in Forest Park, St. Louis. A number of handsome prizes were given for athletic events and music was furnished throughout the day. The negro employes held their picnic on adjacent grounds and had the same program.

Hysterical agitation against the packing industry in St. Louis has taken the form of investigation of complaints by the daily newspapers. Every newspaper is urging readers to write letters telling what they are suffering from the high cost of living and to communicate the evidence of "hoarding" to the United States District Attorney. One enterprising reporter found a warehouse where thousands of dollars in hides were

"hoarded," but it was later proved that the warehouse was only used as a storage place during the busy season.

The East St. Louis, Ill., Chamber of Commerce adopted resolutions last week protesting against the Kenyon bill pending in the State for Federal regulation of the packing industry. The reason for the chamber's opposition to the bill is that it tends toward socialism, that it would injure rather than encourage the livestock industry, and that it is the purpose to prevent packers from engaging in other businesses.

The bill recently introduced in the St. Louis Board of Aldermen requiring all meat shops to close on Sundays, which has taken much of the time of the board, was finally passed at a session of the Aldermen last week. The bill, which is known as Board Bill No. 1, amends the old ordinance 30,297, requiring the closing of meat shops, delicatessen stores and the like, by adding thereto an exception enabling persons of any religion to worship God according to their respective consciences, "and extending to all the equal protection of the laws." This was injected to force the closing of delicatessens that were heretofore permitted to remain open on Sundays to sell meats, while butcher shops were forced to remain closed.

Charging that the bill now pending in the St. Louis Board of Aldermen, giving the city the exclusive right to collect garbage will result in an additional expenditure of \$200,000 by the city, and that the proposed plan for municipal collection for chemical reduction purposes is impracticable, four private concerns who have been collecting the garbage for some years are vigorously making efforts to defeat its passage. Under the present arrangement, the four companies—the St. Louis Hide and Tallow Company, the White Service Company, the Sanitary

DASHEW & BARNETT

Counselors At Law

15 Park Row New York

Leon Dashev

Ralph Barnett

References:

Armour & Company
The Cudahy Packing
Co.
Austin, Nichols &
Co.
New York Butchers
Dressed Meat Co.

Joseph Stern & Sons,
Inc.
Manhattan Veal &
Mutton Co.
United Dressed Beef
Co.

THE STADLER ENGINEERING CO.

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STORAGE WAREHOUSES.

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H. C. GARDNER F. A. LINDBERG GARDNER & LINDBERG

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lations, Investigations

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41st & Halsted Sts., Chicago, Ill.

Beef, Veal, Mutton and Pork,

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HAMS AND BACON,
SAUSAGE SPECIALTIES,
BOILED HAMS,

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**INSULATION
MUST BE GOOD TO OBTAIN
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"AND YOU CAN'T BEAT CORK!"

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Less power and less coal = less expense.

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Chicago, Union Stock Yards

BONE CRUSHERS



WILLIAMS

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

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THE WILLIAMS PAT. CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.

Works:
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General Sales Dept., Old Colony Bldg.

CHICAGO

87 Second St.
SAN FRANCISCO

Truck Company and the Fred Holste Grease and Tallow Company—collect garbage from hotels, restaurants, clubs, hospitals and other institutions, and pay for the privilege of doing so. The companies, in their efforts to prevent passage of the bill, are distributing copies of resolutions signed by Charles S. Nelson, president of the St. Louis Stewards' Club, stating that "the companies will be forced to discontinue a most excellent service if the bill is passed. This service has served adequately for many

years. The city through its garbage collection department has been rendering a very poor service, and we signify our disapproval of the bill." According to officials of the collection and reduction companies, the city cannot purchase equipment similar to theirs for less than many thousand dollars, and cannot collect garbage at the institutions at any time of the day or night they may be called upon, as the companies do. A more efficient system of garbage collection than that maintained by the grease and tallow

Established 1877

W. G. PRESS & CO.

175 W. Jackson Bl'vd, Chicago
PORK, LARD, SHORTRIBS
For Future Delivery

GRAIN Correspondence Solicited STOCKS

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Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL.

**Packers and Commission
Slaughterers**

Beef, Pork and Mutton

Members of the American Meat
Packers' Association

**CHICAGO PACKING
COMPANY**

Beef and Pork Packers

Boneless Beef Cuts

Sausage Materials

Commission Slaughterers

U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION

Correspondence Solicited

**UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO**

companies cannot be found in the country, managers of the institutions point out. The bill would eliminate this service.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Aug. 4.....	12,062	1,097	21,341	18,808
Tuesday, Aug. 5.....	7,392	1,758	20,147	18,193
Wednesday, Aug. 6.....	7,328	917	7,237	19,444
Thursday, Aug. 7.....	8,612	1,780	14,758	23,498
Friday, Aug. 8.....	5,740	752	9,675	13,066
Saturday, Aug. 9.....	1,037	116	1,990	4,956
Total this week.....	42,171	6,420	75,118	98,055
Previous week.....	62,195	9,966	105,852	76,998
Year ago.....	53,033	8,427	96,201	71,892
Two years ago.....	31,586	6,697	105,977	49,251

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Aug. 4.....	3,948	131	2,826	3,685
Tuesday, Aug. 5.....	3,509	390	2,758	6,755
Wednesday, Aug. 6.....	3,180	76	1,750	7,272
Thursday, Aug. 7.....	4,571	35	3,225	7,753
Friday, Aug. 8.....	2,474	202	1,129	4,196
Saturday, Aug. 9.....	131	1	1,896	4,066
Total last week.....	17,813	822	12,594	33,727
Previous week.....	25,460	1,508	12,417	20,504
Year ago.....	14,764	610	12,946	17,403
Two years ago.....	8,577	147	12,910	9,068

TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR YEAR TO AUG. 9.

	1919.	1918.
Cattle.....	1,873,656	2,027,804
Calves.....	469,135	460,788
Hogs.....	5,538,898	5,345,898
Sheep.....	2,418,939	1,982,170

	1919.	1918.
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:		
This week.....	307,000	
Previous week.....	411,000	
Cor. week, 1918.....	442,000	
Cor. week, 1917.....	388,000	
Cor. week, 1916.....	468,000	
Cor. week, 1915.....	349,000	
Cor. week, 1914.....	391,000	
Total year to date.....	20,578,000	
Same period, 1918.....	19,507,000	
Same period, 1917.....	17,400,000	
Same period, 1916.....	18,445,000	
Same period, 1915.....	16,841,000	
Same period, 1914.....	14,368,000	

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Combined receipts at seven points for week ending Aug. 9, 1919, with comparisons:			
This week.....	175,000	240,000	306,000
Previous week.....	258,000	335,000	289,000
1918.....	269,000	375,000	170,000
1917.....	128,000	216,000	137,000
1916.....	184,000	367,000	216,000
1915.....	147,000	263,000	205,000
1914.....	124,000	270,000	225,000

TOTALS FOR YEAR WITH COMPARISONS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1919.....	5,976,000	17,058,000	6,177,000
1918.....	6,578,000	15,925,000	4,969,000
1917.....	5,413,000	14,368,000	5,073,000
1916.....	4,416,000	15,261,000	5,590,000
1915.....	5,857,000	12,893,000	5,377,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Armour & Co.....	11,300
Anglo-American.....	2,000
Swift & Co.....	9,600
Hammond Co.....	4,400
Morris & Co.....	4,800
Wilson & Co.....	5,200
Boyd-Lunham.....	2,900
Western Packing Co.....	4,300
Roberts & Oakie.....	2,400
Miller & Hart.....	2,000
Independent Packing Co.....	2,600
Brennan Packing Co.....	4,600
Others.....	9,900
Totals.....	66,000
Previous week.....	98,000
Year ago.....	85,800

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lamb.
This week.....	\$16.85	\$21.05	\$9.55	\$16.50
Previous week.....	16.25	21.95	10.00	16.45
Cor. week, 1918.....	15.60	19.95	13.75	17.55
Cor. week, 1917.....	12.50	16.20	9.50	14.50
Cor. week, 1916.....	9.50	10.05	7.40	10.90
Cor. week, 1915.....	9.10	6.90	6.20	8.85
Cor. week, 1914.....	9.20	9.40	5.80	8.45
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.15	8.35	4.30	7.20
Cor. week, 1912.....	8.40	8.15	3.95	6.95
Cor. week, 1911.....	7.15	7.97	3.60	6.50

CATTLE.

Prime steers.....	\$18.00@19.25
Good to choice steers.....	15.00@17.50
Medium to good steers.....	12.00@15.00
Plain to medium steers.....	11.00@13.50
Yearlings, fair to choice.....	12.50@19.00
Stockers and feeders.....	9.00@12.50
Good to prime cows.....	10.00@14.00
Fair to prime heifers.....	13.00@17.25
Fair to good cows.....	7.50@11.50
Canners.....	6.00@ 7.00
Cutters.....	6.50@ 8.00
Bologna bulls.....	9.00@ 9.90
Butcher bulls.....	10.00@13.00
Veal calves.....	18.50@20.50

HOGS.

Choice light butchers.....	\$22.00@23.50
Medium weight butchers, 240-270 lbs.....	21.90@23.00
Heavy weight butchers, 270-350 lbs.....	21.65@22.75
Mixed packing.....	21.00@22.40
Heavy packing.....	19.75@21.25
Rough packing.....	19.00@20.00
Pigs, fair to good.....	16.00@18.00
Stags (subject to 80 lbs. dockage).....	19.00@21.00

SHEEP.

Yearlings.....	\$10.00@12.50
Breeding ewes.....	10.50@13.50
Western lambs.....	15.50@17.25
Native lambs.....	13.50@16.50
Feeding lambs.....	13.00@14.50
Western wethers.....	9.00@10.50
Native ewes, fair to choice.....	5.50@ 9.00
Bucks.....	3.00@ 6.50

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1919.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	\$46.50	\$47.75	\$46.50	\$47.50
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	31.35	31.55	31.30	31.55
October.....	31.30	31.40	31.30	31.40
January.....	29.10	29.10	29.00	29.10
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	26.50	26.50	25.20	26.35

MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1919.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	47.00	47.00	47.00	47.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	32.00	32.00	31.52	31.65
October.....	31.85	31.90	31.42	31.50
January.....	28.85	28.85	28.20	28.35
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	26.60	26.75	26.30	26.60

TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1919.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	47.10	47.60	47.10	47.55
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	31.50	31.55	31.35	31.52
October.....	31.30	31.35	31.10	31.35
January.....	28.85	28.85	28.20	28.35
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	26.35	26.65	26.35	26.65

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1919.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	47.25	47.40	47.25	47.35
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	31.47	31.50	31.12	31.12
October.....	31.15	31.15	30.92	30.92
January.....	28.85	28.85	28.20	28.35
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	26.70	26.70	26.40	26.40

THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1919.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	46.00	46.00	44.00	44.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	30.87	30.87	29.50	29.00
October.....	30.60	30.67	29.62	29.62
January.....	27.80	27.80	27.10	27.10
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	25.85	25.85	24.97	24.97

FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1919.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	43.90	44.75	43.90	44.75
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	29.30	30.05	29.30	30.05
October.....	29.00	29.75	29.00	29.75
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	25.10	25.27	25.07	25.27

†Bld. †Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.

Native Rib Roast.....	35	@45
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	40	@50
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	50	@60
Native Pot Roasts.....	28	@35
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	25	@30
Beef Stew.....	18	@28
Beefless Corned Briskets, Native.....	28	@32
Corned Rump, Native.....	25	@30
Corned Ribs.....	20	@22
Corned Flanks.....	20	@22
Round Steaks.....	30	@38
Round Roasts.....	28	@35
Shoulder Roasts.....	28	@30
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	22	@25

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	35	@40
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	28	@32
Legs, fancy.....	35	@40
Stew.....	20	@25
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	35	@38
Chops, rib and loin per lb.....	45	@50
Chops, French, each.....	15	@15

Mutton.

Legs.....	25	@28
Stew.....	16	@18
Shoulders.....	25	@28
Shoulder Steaks.....	24	@25
Hind Quarters.....	25	@28
Fore Quarters.....	18	@22
Rib and Loin Chops.....	30	@35
Shoulder Chops.....	25	@28

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	38	@40
Pork Chops.....	42	@45
Pork Shoulders.....	28	@32
Pork Tenderloins.....	55	@60
Pork Butts.....	50	@52
Spare Ribs.....	18	@20
Hocks.....	20	@22
Pigs' Heads.....	18	@18
Leaf Lard.....	40	@40

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	25	@32
Fore Quarters.....	17	@20
Legs.....	30	@35
Breasts.....	25	@28
Shoulders.....	25	@28
Cutlets.....	45	@45
Rib and Loin Chops.....	35	@40

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	22	@22
Tallow.....	4 1/4	@ 4 1/4
Bones, per cwt.....	75	@75
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	85	@85
Calfskins, under 8 lbs.....	75	@75
Kips.....	63	@63

POELS & BREWSTER, Inc.

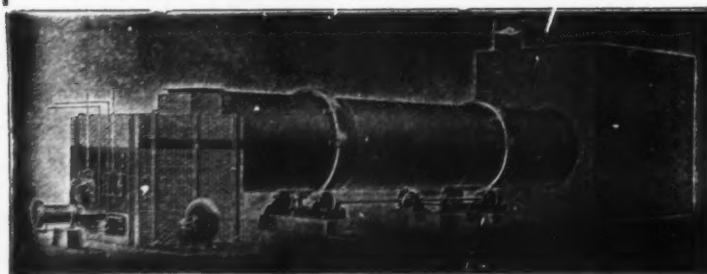
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Import Agents

Hides, Skins, Pickled Pelts,
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See Page 53 for Bargains

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Economical—Efficient
—Great CapacitySAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL
OFFSET COST TO INSTALLFor Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and
Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the
world. Material carried in stock for standard sizes.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.
68 William St. - - New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	24	@25
Good native steers	23	@24
Native steers, medium	22	@23
Heifers, good	18	@18
Cows	12	@17
Hind Quarters, choice	31	@31
Fore Quarters, choice	17	@17

Beef Cuts.

Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	20	@60
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	19	@55
Steer Loin, No. 1	42	@42
Steer Loin, No. 2	38	@38
Steer Short Loin, No. 1	55	@55
Steer Short Loin, No. 2	46	@46
Steer Loin Ends (hips)	32	@32
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2	31	@31
Cow Short Loin	30	@30
Cow Loin Ends (hips)	24	@24
Cow Loin	19	@19
Strip Loin, No. 8	22	@22
Strip Loin, No. 1	20	@20
Steer Ribs, No. 1	35	@35
Steer Ribs, No. 2	32	@32
Cow Ribs, No. 1	20	@20
Cow Ribs, No. 2	15	@15
Cow Ribs, No. 3	14	@14
Rolls	25	@25
Steer Ribs, No. 1	25	@25
Steer Ribs, No. 2	25	@25
Cow Ribs	19	@19
Flank Steak	28	@28
Rump Butts	20	@20
Steer Chucks, No. 1	17	@17
Steer Chucks, No. 2	16 1/2	@16 1/2
Cow Chucks	13	@13
Boneless Chucks	17	@17
Steer Plates	16 1/2	@16 1/2
Medium Plates	16	@16
Briskets, No. 1	18	@18
Briskets, No. 2	18	@18
Shoulder Clods	20	@20
Steer Navel Ends	16	@16
Cow Navel Ends	9	@9
Fore Shanks	8	@8
Hind Shanks	7	@7
Hanging Tenderloins	15	@15
Trimnings	12	@12

Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.	9 1/2	@10 1/4
Hearts	8	@9
Tongues	20	@30
Sweetbreads	33 1/2	@36
Ox Tail, per lb.	8 1/2	@10
Fresh tripe, plain	7	@7
Fresh tripe, H. O.	8	@8
Livers	7	@8
Kidneys, per lb.	4 1/2	@5

Veal.

Heavy Carcass	14	@17
Light Carcass	30	@31
Good Carcass	28 1/2	@29 1/2
Good Saddle	31	@32
Medium Racks	10	@10
Good Racks	19	@19

Veal Product.

Brains, each	9 1/2	@10 1/4
Sweetbreads	44	@48
Calf Livers	34	@38

Lamb.

Medium Lambs	27	@27
Round Dressed Lambs	28	@28
Saddles, Medium	32	@32
R. D. Lamb Fores	25	@25
Lamb Fores, Medium	24	@24
R. D. Lamb Saddles	34	@34
Lamb Fries, per lb.	10	@20
Lamb Tongues, each	4	@4
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	25	@28

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	16	@16
Good Sheep	18	@18
Medium Saddle	23	@23
Good Saddle	24	@24
Good Fores	16	@16
Medium Racks	15	@15
Mutton Legs	25	@25
Mutton Loin	25	@25
Mutton Stew	8	@8
Sheep Tongues, each	4	@4
Sheep Heads, each	11 1/2	@12

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	27	@27
Pork Loin	37	@37
Leaf Lard	34	@34
Tenderloins	33	@33
Spare Ribs	17	@17
Butts	31	@31
Hocks	18 1/2	@18 1/2
Trimnings	22	@22
Extra Lean Trimnings	26	@26
Tails	11	@11
Snouts	12	@12
Pig's Feet	8	@8
Pig's Heads	14	@14
Blade Bones	9	@9
Blade Meat	16	@16
Cheek Meat	13	@13
Hog Livers, per lb.	4	@4 1/4
Neck Bones	10	@10
Skinned Shoulders	26	@26
Pork Hearts	10	@10
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	8	@8
Pork Tongues	30	@30
Slip Bones	9	@9
Tail Bones	10 1/2	@11
Brains	10 1/2	@11
Backfat	34	@34
Hams	39	@39
Calas	38	@38
Belilles	39	@39

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	16	@16
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	17 1/2	@17 1/2
Choice Bologna	18 1/2	@18 1/2
Frankfurters	24 1/2	@24 1/2
Liver, with beef and pork	18	@18
Tongue and blood	24	@24
Minced Sausage	19 1/2	@19 1/2
New England Style Luncheon Sausage	24	@24
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	23 1/2	@23 1/2
Special Luncheon Sausage (Berliner)	23	@23
Liberty Luncheon Sausage	43	@43
Oxford Lean Butts	19 1/2	@19 1/2
Polish Sausage	18	@18
Garlic Sausage	20	@20
Country Smoked Sausage	30	@30
Country Sausage, fresh	20 1/2	@20 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	21 1/2	@21 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link	21	@21
Boneless lean butts in casings	21 1/2	@21 1/2
Luncheon Roll	21 1/2	@21 1/2
Delicatessen Loaf	21 1/2	@21 1/2
Jellied Roll	21 1/2	@21 1/2

Summer Sausage.

D'Aries, new goods	45	@45
Beef casing salami	50	@50
Italian salami (new goods)	38	@38
Holsteiner	37	@37
Metwurst	44	@44
Farmer	44	@44
Cervelat, new	44	@44

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits	1.95	@1.95
Bologna, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.20 @ 11.20	
Pork, link, kits	2.55	@2.55
Pork, links, 1/2 @ 1/2	4.20 @ 14.70	
Polish sausage, kits	2.50	@2.50
Polish sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	4.10 @ 14.35	
Frankfurts, kits	2.30	@2.30
Frankfurts, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.80 @ 13.30	
Blood sausage, kits	1.65	@1.65
Blood sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.70 @ 9.45	
Liver sausage, kits	1.80	@1.80
Liver sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.00 @ 10.50	
Head cheese, kits	1.90	@1.90
Head cheese, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.10 @ 10.85	

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pig's Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	18.50	
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	19.00	
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	21.00	
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	—	
Pickled Pork Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	—	
Sheep Tongues, short cut, barrels	70.50	

CANNED MEATS.

	No. 1/2	No. 1	No. 2	No. 6
Corned beef, Per Doz.	\$3.75	\$7.25	\$25.00	
Roast beef	3.75	7.25	25.00	
Roast mutton	3.75	7.25	25.00	
Sliced dried beef	1.60	2.10	3.50	45.00
Ox tongue, whole	—	18.50	59.00	
Luncheon tongue	3.50	6.00	11.00	44.00
Corned beef hash	1.50	2.75	5.75	
Roast beef hash	—	—	—	—
Hamburger steak with onions	1.50	3.50	6.75	
Vienna style sausage	1.20	2.35	5.50	
Luncheon sausage	1.25	—	—	
Breakfast sausage	2.25	4.50	—	
Veal loaf, med. size	—	—	2.25	

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	\$2.50
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	4.50
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case	8.50
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case	16.25

BARRELLED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	41.00	@41.00
Plate Beef	38.00	@38.00
Prime Mess Beef	41.00	@41.00
Mess Beef	39.00	@39.00
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	—	@40.00
Rump Butts	40.00	@40.00
Mess Butts	35.00	@35.00
Clear Fat Backs	65.50	@65.50
Family Back Pork	57.00	@57.00
Bean Pork	53.00	@53.00

LARD.

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	36 1/2	@36 1/2
Pure lard	35 1/2	@35 1/2
Lard substitute, tes.	—	@—
Lard compounds	—	@—
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	29 1/2	@29 1/2
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs	35 1/2	@35 1/2
Barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/2 c. to 1 c. over tierces.	—	@—

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	37	@37
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	38	@38
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 5 lbs.	37 1/2	@37 1/2
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs	33	@33
Nut margarine, prints, 1 lb.	30	@30

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)		
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	32.50	@32.50
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	32.00	@32.00
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.	31.25	@31.25
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.	31.25	@31.25
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	32.00	@32.00
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.	32.50	@32.50
Extra Short Cleats	31.00	@31.00
Extra Short Ribs	31.00	@31.00
Butts	27.50	@27.50

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Skinned Hams	39 1/2	@39 1/2
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	28 1/2	@28 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	27	@27
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	30 1/2	@30 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	50	@50
Dried Beef Sets	45 1/2	@45 1/2
Wide, 12 @ 14 avg., and strip, 6 @ 7 avg.	36 1/2	@36 1/2
Wide, 5 @ 6 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	39 1/2	@39 1/2

Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12 avg., and strip, 4 @ 6

avg.	36	@36
Dried Beef Insides	49 1/2	@49 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	45 1/2	@45 1/2
Dried Beef Outsides	43 1/2	@43 1/2
Skinned Boiled Hams	57	@57
Regular Boiled Hams	59	@59
Cooked Loin Rolls	60	@60
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	42	@42

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef rounds, per set	18	@18
Beef export rounds	24	@24
Beef middles, per set	45	@45
Beef bungs, per piece	18	@18
Beef weasands	8 1/2	@8 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	96	@96
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	96	@96
Hog casings, free of salt, regular	1.40	@1.40
Hog casings, f. o. b., extra narrow	1.50	@1.50
Hog middles, per set	25	@25
Hog bungs export	21	@21
Hog bungs, large	15	@15
Hog bungs, medium	11	@11
Hog bungs, narrow	7	@7
Hog stomachs, per piece	10	@10
Imported wide sheep casings	1.90	@1.90
Imported medium wide sheep casings	1.70	@1.70
Imported medium sheep casings	1.55	@1.55

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	6.75 @ 6.90	
Hoof meal, per unit	5.00 @ 5.25	
Concentrated tankage, ground	5.50 @ 5.60	
Ground tankage, 11%	6.25 @ 6.30	
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	5.95 @ 6.10	
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	5.40 @ 5.50	
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	40.00 @ 42.00	
Ground raw bone, per ton	42.00 @ 45.00	
Ground stonemane, per ton	35.00 @ 37.50	

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, per ton	210.00 @ 220.00	
Hoofts, black, per ton	45.00 @ 50.00	
Hoofts, striped, per ton	45.00 @ 50.00	
Oxen stock, per ton	80.00 @ 90.00	
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. av. per ton	65.00 @ 70.00	
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs. av. per ton	65.00 @ 70.00	
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av. per ton	75.00 @ 80.00	
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av. per ton	120.00 @ 130.00	
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	35.00 @ 40.00	

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	31.12 1/2	@31.12 1/2
Prime steam, loose	30.50	@30.50
Leaf	32.25	@32.25
Compound	29.00 @ 30.00	
Neutral lard	35.75 @ 36.00	

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	27	@27 1/2
Tallow	19	@19 1/2
Grease, yellow, loose	15	@15 1/2
Grease A white, loose	17 1/2	@18

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	30	@30 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	26	@27
Oleo stock	27	@28
Linseed oil, per gal.	27	@28
Corn oil, loose	21	@23
Soya bean oil, seller tank, f. o. b. coast	17 1/2	@18

TALLOW.

Edible	21	@22
Prime country	18 1/2	@18 1/2
Packers' prime loose	17 1/2	@18
Packers' No. 1 loose	16 1/2	@17
Packers' No. 2	14	@14 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice	17 1/2	@18
White, "A"	16 1/2	@17
White, "B"	15 1/2	@16
Bone naphtha extracted	8 1/2	@9
Crackling	14 1/2	@15
House	13 1/2	@14
Yellow	13 1/2	@14
Brown	12 1/2	@13
Pigs' foot grease	18	@20
Garbage grease, loose	9	@9 1/2
Glycerine, C. P.	19 1/2	@20
Glycerine, dynamite	18	@18 1/2
Glycerine, crude soap	10 1/2	@11
Glycerine, candle	12	@12 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose, Chicago.....	nom@27 1/2	
P. S. Y., soap grade.....	nom@27	
Soap stock, bbls., concen., 62@65 f. o. b. Tex.....	nom@27	
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% f. a. Chicago..	@	

Retail Section

Government Plans to Undersell Retailers

The Federal Government is bound to sell its surplus army supplies of meats and other food products at lower prices than those charged by retailers. It does not seem to be a question of cost, or even of accommodation, but a regular "cut-rate war" in which the War Department is doing the cutting at the expense of the retail merchants.

First plans of the War Department were to dispose of surplus supplies without disturbance to business. But agitation over high prices, and so much talk of "profiteering" frightened those in office at Washington. They gave way to the demand that all army surplus foods be sold directly to consumers, on the theory that this would reduce the cost of living, though it was shown that the entire stock of army meats, for example, would not last the people of the country more than three days if generally consumed.

When the direct sale policy was decided upon prices were fixed somewhere around cost to the government. Early sales on this basis showed that these figures were not so much cheaper than normal retail prices, after all. The politicians and amateur reformers were not satisfied with the results, and lower prices were demanded. Several cuts were made, the last one coming this week in announcement of final plans for a country-wide distribution of surplus army supplies to start next Monday.

The Secretary of War makes no concealment of his purpose to cut under retail dealers who are paying high rents, wages and other overhead charges. Indeed, his announcement states "the policy of revising War Department quotations from time to time to keep these prices below those charged by retailers for similar commodities." That is, the War Department will go the limit to undersell legitimate retailers, and the losses will be met out of the taxpayers' money. Thus the retailer who pays taxes gets it "going and coming."

The Schedule of Cut Prices.

The new schedule of prices shows that corned beef has fallen from \$1.93 for a six-pound can to \$1.75, and that roast beef in six-pound cans is brought down from \$2.13 to \$1.90. Bacon dropped from 35 cents a pound to 31 cents, and sugar-cured ham from 31 cents to 29 cents. These are a few examples of the reductions which the department says are to be brought about by the distribution of its surplus stocks.

The quotations, like those formerly announced, are f. o. b. storage points. They are the prices at which the commodities quoted will be sold in case lots or original packages to municipalities and through the parcel post. It was stated further that the prices to be charged municipalities and postmasters will be the prices ruling at the time of shipment, irrespective of the prices embodied in the orders. Orders to sell in accordance with this policy have been issued to excess property officers throughout the country.

Here is the list of price reductions announced this week:

	Old.	New.
Beef, corned, 6-lb. cans.....	\$1.93	\$1.75
Beef, roast, 6-lb. cans.....	2.13	1.90
Bacon, issue Ser., 100 crate, lb.	.35	.31
Ham, sug. cured, 100 crate, lb.	.31	.29
Beans, baked, No. 1 cans.....	.05	.04
Beans, baked, No. 2 cans.....	.08	.06
Beans, baked, No. 3 cans.....	.11	.09
Beans, stringless, No. 10 cans.	.42	.40
Corn, sweet, No. 2 cans.....	.10	.09
Tomatoes, No. 2 cans.....	.09	.08
Tomatoes, No. 2½ cans.....	.11	.09
Tomatoes, No. 3 cans.....	.12	.11
Tomatoes, No. 10 cans.....	.37	.33

MASTER BUTCHERS IN CONVENTION

The national convention of the United Master Butchers of America was held last week at Cleveland, O., and was largely attended by representative retail meat dealers from various sections of the country. It was an important meeting for the retailers, coming just at the time when they were a center of attack from press and politicians as being "meat profiteers." They took the situation with due seriousness, and adopted resolutions indicative of their feeling that they were being misjudged. They resolved that complete investigation should be made of all phases of the livestock and meat situation, as well as of the food situation in general.



CHARLES GRISMER,

Brooklyn, N. Y., Retailer Re-elected President of the United Master Butchers of America.

and that it would reveal that they were not getting more than their share of the profits. They offered all the facilities of their organization to the government for the purpose of getting at the facts, and indicated their

purpose to follow up the subject until the facts were brought out.

President Charles Grismer, of Brooklyn, N. Y., presided, and was re-elected to the position for another year. Former Secretary John A. Kotal, of Chicago, who had resigned to enter the government service, was given a warm welcome on his return and was re-elected to his office. Mr. Kotal had gone with the U. S. Bureau of Markets as a retail marketing expert, and was in process of gathering some very important information and doing excellent work among retailers and others in the cause of better marketing when Congress refused to continue appropriations for the purpose and the work had to be discontinued.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Charles Grismer, Brooklyn, N. Y., president; M. Kelly, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.; first vice-president; O. W. Roland, St. Paul, Minn., second vice-president; Henry Heitkamp, Detroit, Mich., third vice-president; W. J. Lorenz, Duluth, Minn., fourth vice-president; John A. Kotal, Chicago, secretary; August Grimm, New York, treasurer.

Next year's convention will be held in New York City.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Women to the number of 125 have been employed in Spokane, Wash., meat shops to take the place of men who went on strike.

T. M. Whittaker has opened a new market at No. 107 North Fifth street, Steubenville, O.

William E. Cohen has opened a new market at New Castle, Pa.

Joseph Pewlex has bought the market of Peter Belile on Main street, Epping, N. H.

M. F. Cervanak has opened a new market at Farrell, Pa.

W. H. Wilson & Sons will open a new market at No. 507 Washington Square, Hagerstown, Md.

Krantz & Schmidt will open a meat market at Hutchinson, Minn.

Carl Rosberg will conduct a meat business at Ironton, Minn.

B. H. Kline will open a meat market at Bristow, Neb.

C. R. Hungerford has sold out his shop at Grant, Neb., to Keller & Courtright.

N. C. Osgood has sold out to F. A. Green at Madrid, Nebr.

A. K. Gorgenes will open a meat market at Minot, N. Dak.

Elmer Tank has bought a meat market at Ray, N. Dak.

J. G. Havlena will again engage in the meat business at Sawyer, N. Dak.

Host Brothers' meat and packing plant at Lake Geneva, Wis., burned with a loss of \$5,000; no insurance.

William A. Brown has purchased the meat and grocery business of Fred E. Olin at Florence, Wis.

N. C. Osgood has disposed of his meat market at Madrid, Nebr., to F. A. Green.

Keller & Courtright have purchased the butcher shop of C. R. Hungerford at Grant, Nebraska.

B. H. Kline has engaged in the meat business at Bristow, Neb.

The meat market of Allen & Pack, Beckley, W. Va., has been destroyed by fire.

The Consumers Meat and Grocery Company, 826 Market street, St. Louis, has obtained a permit to alter and improve its store building.

WHY PACKER HANDLES GROCERIES.

One meat packer who in recent years has added certain grocery products to his line has issued a statement addressed to retailers explaining why it was done. Armour & Company state that these grocery lines were added as a matter of economic necessity, and they show how both the retailer and the consumer are benefited by their course.

In a booklet which has been sent to retailers all over the country, and which bears the title "Is the Retailer Getting a Square Deal from Armour," they tell how their business organization, primarily built to handle only meat products, was utilized to distribute these other lines because it was economical to keep it going at full capacity at all times and make the best use of it. They had to have their branch houses and salesmen for meat distribution. Expenses went on just the same, whether there was enough meat business to keep this whole machine going every day or not.

By spreading these operating expenses over a larger volume of business, the cost per item of sales was kept down. This benefited both retailer and consumer, just as the modern meat packing system benefits as compared to the old wasteful way of slaughtering.

Referring to the source of the attacks on their grocery business, these packers say:

"Under the guise of assuring competition, a clique of wholesale grocers is advocating national legislation to restrict the packers from thus competing with them in the sale of foods other than meat products. They would tie up the field for themselves. They would have Congress specify the extent to which individual enterprise can be directed.

"If wholesale grocers find it possible to eliminate by law their competitors, it would be as reasonable for the tea-store men to stop grocers from handling tea and coffee or butchers might stop grocers from handling meats or fruit stores might stop grocers from selling oranges."

As to alleged car shipment advantages which packers are supposed to have, the statement calls attention to the fact that the railroads have always urged shippers, and are now more than ever urging them, to utilize all available space in refrigerator cars—or any other freight cars, for that matter—and when they did not have enough perishables to fill the car with non-perishables.

The claim that packers have the advantage from a rate and service standpoint is flatly denied, and the real facts are stated. Packers have no advantage over these other shippers, and by this attack "the wholesale grocers are seeking to destroy practicable methods of distribution essential to both retailers and their trade and which can be used by the wholesale grocers in the transportation of their shipments if handled along the lines of modern transportation rules and regulations. Where shipments of the same commodities for the same points of origin and destination pay the same freight rate on the same quantity shipped, there is no discrimination, and any curtailment or restriction placed against economical transportation will result in loss and inconvenience to the retail dealers and the consuming public."

Reports that Armour & Company own or control retail grocery or chain stores are pronounced "utterly and absolutely false," and the statement gives the reasons. "We believe that our present system of selling direct to the retailer and through the retailer

is sound," they say, and add that "our welfare is inseparably allied with theirs and it is our desire to strengthen our alliance with the independent retailers of the nation."

As to the bugbear of "monopoly" held up to frighten retailers, the statement says that competition in marketing food forces operation at the lowest profit and at the highest efficiency, otherwise it could not exist. It adds:

"When you find a business in such a highly competitive field as foodstuffs attaining size you may be sure that in some broad, economic way it makes for increased efficiency and gives a very fundamental service to retail distributors and to consumers. In no other way would it continue to exist.

"It is generally conceded that we operate our business on a highly efficient basis. Yet even with our efficiency (which we may assure you is as scientific and thorough as we know how to make it), our total business in canned vegetables and fruit, rice, cereals, condiments, salmon, sardines, etc., represents only 4.6 per cent of our general business. And a large part of this 4.6 per cent is for items which we have exported to the remote corners of the earth, and no part of such shipments could possibly come within the territory served by the wholesale grocers.

"If monopoly existed it would hardly seem that the grocery jobbing field would be a very attractive one. Shrewd business men would avoid it. Yet what do the facts show. In 1907 there were 2,586 wholesale grocers in the United States. In 1913 there were 3,156, and in 1918 there were 3,687 wholesale grocers in this country."

The small profits of Armour & Company are detailed, and the statement is repeated that no business in the world is conducted upon such a narrow margin of profit as that of the meat packers. Here are some comparative profit figures:

"The year 1917 was an unusually favorable one for Armour & Company, when our net earnings amounted to 15.56 per cent on the total investment. These earnings were not large, however, compared with those of many other industrial corporations. The net earnings for The Texas Company amounted to 31.77 per cent on the total investment; the Standard Oil Company of Indiana earned 32.20 per cent in 1918; The Western Grocer Company 19.52 per cent; The Quaker Oats Company, 20.2 per cent; The American Beet Sugar Company, 24.02 per cent; The Anaconda Copper Company, 20.81 per cent. The United States Steel Corporation's net profits in 1918 amounted to \$137,532,377, compared with \$15,247,837, for that year earned by Armour & Company."

Retailers are advised to ask the man who comes to them (generally a grocery jobbing salesman) with these stories about Armour & Company and others where he got his information. After two years of earnest search, asking for specific instances of unfair competition, the Federal Trade Commission was compelled to admit that "no evidence whatever had been found of any such unfair competition."

The booklet also details the work done by Armour & Company for the assistance of retailers in their business, through advertising, distribution facilities and other methods of service, and outlines the work of their Dealers' Service Bureau, which has been a feature of the past year and which furnishes the service of expert window trimmers, suggestions for store-advertising, advice on profit-figuring, stock arrangement, direct mailing of printed matter, sales making window displays, cook books, etc.

"We feel that we have an inseparable alliance with the retailers of America," con-

cludes the statement. "We will do all that highly developed efficiency and conscientious business principle can accomplish to strengthen and continue that alliance. And in closing, we desire to state that our most important promise for the future is our fifty years of mutually satisfactory dealings with retailers in the past."

MEAT SITUATION IN GERMANY.

(Continued from page 19)

"The total cost of this whole transaction for three months, to be borne by the National Treasury, is estimated to amount to one billion and a half marks. What will be the cost after the expiration of these three months it is impossible to foretell. However, there is reason to expect that after three months a considerable reduction of prices in the food market will have taken place, unless this process of recuperation should be arrested by political disturbances. Besides, a rise in the value of our money will enable us to buy foreign food at a lower cost."

In the course of three months Germany will have to give up to the Entente nations 140,000 milch cows, 40,000 head of young cattle, 4,000 bulls for breeding, 121,000 sheep, 15,000 sows and 10,000 goats in accordance with the peace treaty. These animals will have to be requisitioned in Hanover, Schleswig-Holstein, Mecklenburg, East Prussia and Oldenburg, where stock-raising has been practiced on a large scale. These provinces will be hit so much harder, though, as they are singled out as the sufferers.

There are 7,700,000 milch cows left in Germany, but only 1,700,000 of them are supplying milk for the population of large cities. As is well known, milk is only given to babies and sick people in Germany. The sick and the babies are entitled to 6,500,000 litres of milk per day, according to their ration cards. But milk has been so scarce that the consumers of milk received only 66 per cent. of the quota they were "entitled" to. The delivery of 140,000 milch cows to Entente nations means an additional shortage of 560,000 litres per day, or a reduction of 9 per cent. in the total milk supply, already 34 per cent. under the requirement needed for the sick and the babies only.

The outlook as to re-stocking Germany, accordingly, is very dark. Consumers will have to rely upon imported meats for some time to come. The only question is where the money is to come from.

Work is the only hope. If the German people do not work they will either have to starve or to emigrate. The latter eventually was forcibly expressed by Minister of Finance Suedekum, who, in addressing the striking railroad men, said:

"If you don't want to work, please do us at least one favor—run the railroad trains to ports of embarkation until all the German people are put aboard ships leaving the Fatherland. Emigration is the only alternative left if you refuse to work."

Restrictions on the sale of geese have been removed by the government. These restrictions, it is conceded officially, were not a success. They simply drove geese out of the open market into the secret channels of the "sneak trade." Geese mean a great deal to Germany. They are the principal poultry and are eaten all the year round. The "liberation of the goose" is hailed as the first let-up on war restrictions in the meat line, and is considered a good omen.

New York Section

G. M. Jones, of Swift & Company's sausage department at Chicago, was in New York this week.

M. S. Loeb of Wilson & Company's legal department at Chicago was in New York this week.

I. J. Bath, of Morris & Company's insurance department at Chicago, was in New York this week.

Manager A. F. Hallenbeck of Swift & Company's Thirteenth street market is in the Catskills on a vacation jaunt.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending August 9, 1919, averaged as follows: domestic beef, 16.74 cents per pound.

Vice-President V. D. Skipworth of Wilson & Company underwent a severe operation at a Chicago hospital on Friday of last week. At last report he was doing well.

Frank A. Boose of Staten Island, formerly a wholesale meat dealer in Washington Market, died last week at his home of stomach trouble. He was 68 years of age.

The West Side Kosher Butcher, Inc., has been incorporated by Max Streger, Nathan Cohn, H. L. Brown and others, of 325 Eighth avenue, Manhattan, with a capital stock of \$1,000.

Manager "Bill" Harrington of Swift & Company's Gansevoort Market branch, has just returned from an extensive western tour, in which he went as far as the Rocky Mountains.

Several of the delegates to the United Master Butchers' Association convention at Cleveland used the opportunity to make mountain and lake tours as a part of the trip, and are still vacationing.

Fred E. Hoerter, of the Standard By-Products Company of Louisville, Ky., was in New York during the week. His trip was devoted entirely to the business of this growing company, and was for the purpose of getting acquainted with the trade.

The War Department will deliver 400,000 cases of canned meats and vegetables to New York City officials next week, to be sold to the public through the police, the public schools and other stations, at cut rates. A million pounds of ham and half a million pounds of bacon will come later.

Branch house managers for several packers received subpoenas this week to tell the federal grand jury how much meat and other food supplies they had stored. This was a part of the investigation in connection with the Government's effort to reduce the cost of living.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during week ending August 9, 1919,

by the New York City Health Department: Meat.—Manhattan, 718 lbs.; Brooklyn, 131 lbs.; Queens, 50 lbs.; total, 899 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 27,560 lbs. Poultry and Game.—Manhattan, 1,910 lbs.

FAIR PRICE COMMITTEE FOR NEW YORK

Following the request from Washington for the revival of food administration activities and "fair price" committees, Arthur Williams, of New York, this week announced the appointment of the following as a volunteer unofficial Fair Price Food Committee for New York City: Alfred E. Marling, president, Chamber of Commerce, State of New York; W. Fellowes Morgan, president, Merchants' Association of New York City; Oscar S. Straus, former chairman, Public Service Commission, former Ambassador to Turkey; Michael Friedsam, president, B. Altman & Co.; Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Woman Suffrage Party, New York State; Mrs. Henry Moskowitz, secretary of the New York State Reconstruction Commission; Mrs. Charles C. Rumsey, chairman, Committee on Co-ordination of Community Councils; Mrs. Sara Conboy, international secretary-treasurer, United Textile Workers of America; Hugh Frayne, member executive committee, American Federation of Labor; Jonathan C. Day, Commissioner of Markets, New York City; Theodore F. Whitmarsh, vice president, Francis H. Leggett & Co.; W. Wrightson, assistant to the president, Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.; Edward Flash, Jr., president, New York Produce Exchange; Peter H. Alnor, president, New York Retail Grocers' Association; F. C. Henderschott, executive secretary.

Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Reconstruction and Relief, and John Mitchell, chairman of the State Industrial Commission, both of whom are away from the city, have been invited by telegraph to become members. It will be noted that no member of the meat trade, either wholesale or retail, is asked to serve on this committee, though grocers and other trades are represented.

Mr. Williams said that the first thing that the committee would do would be to try to get the wholesaler and retailer together with a view of agreeing upon a limited margin of profit, and that then a list of prices would be published broadcast stating what the retailer should charge the buying public. It was stated that last year's retailers' profit margin list would be used as a basis for a similar list to be issued at this time. This margin list, used last January, included the following:

	Retailers Margin. Cents.
Beef, medium—	
Whole cross rib, pound.....	18
Cut cross rib, pound.....	22
Chuck steak, pound.....	11
Beef stew, pound.....	11
Sirloin steak, pound.....	15
Top round, pound.....	19
Bottom round, pound.....	17
Prime rib roast, pound.....	16
Chuck, pound.....	7
Whole top sirloin, pound.....	13
Cut top sirloin, pound.....	17

Lamb—	
Leg, pound.....	12
Lamb chops, leg, pound.....	15
Shoulder chops, pound.....	9
Rib chops, pound.....	12
Stew, pound, minus.....	4
Chucks, pound.....	1
Pork—	
Smoked hams, pound.....	6
Shoulders, pound.....	5
Bacon (unwrapped), pound.....	11
Pork chops, end, pound.....	6
Pork, middle, pound.....	10

SAYS USE BREAD TO SAVE MEAT.

Revival of the American housewife's wartime conscience in the administration of the family table and the substitution of the loaf of bread for higher-priced food such as meats, eggs and butter, as a means of reducing the high cost of living advocated by Julius H. Barnes, United States Wheat Director, in an interview this week, during which he commented on the Government crop report for the month of July, which shows the unprecedented loss in crop prospects of 221,000,000 bushels.

"The July crop report is very discouraging, of course," declared Mr. Barnes. "For several weeks I have tried to get a more general appreciation into the public mind that our wheat prospect was no longer the fabulously favorable one still accepted by certain sections of the press. But it is well to remember that, however disappointing its shrinkage from our hopes, we still have secured a wheat crop above the average. It will fully supply us at home and probably sufficiently contribute to the food necessities of Europe.

Mr. Barnes does not favor cheaper flour by Government subsidy. "Deliberate subsidy of food was not authorized by Congress in the Wheat Act," he says. "It is my conception of sturdy Americanism that it desires to pay its own self-respecting way, assured only of a market free from artificial influence and protected against abuse and extortion.

"The American housewife can, however, work out substantial relief in a natural way. The flour consumption of America fell from its normal of 235 pounds per capita to 171 pounds during the last year. This proves conclusively that bread was displaced in the diet by higher priced foods. Two hundred and thirty-five pounds of flour per capita would furnish from thirty to thirty-five per cent of the necessary food values, and this return to normal flour consumption, with the consequent saving of higher-priced foods, would work out an actual national saving for the year of one billion dollars in the national food bill.

"More than that, the reduction of strain on higher-priced foods such as meats, eggs, butter, would by that very reduction of demand probably secure a lowering of the price level in those foods. Twelve million housewives administered their table during wartime with a war conscience. The same twelve million housewives today could greatly lighten the strain of living conditions by a similar development of social conscience."

NEW YORK MEAT TRADE CONDITIONS.

The following weekly review of meat trade conditions in New York City up to August 15 is given by the U. S. Bureau of Markets:

The market as a whole has been fairly satisfactory, considering conditions in Chicago which affected shipments to a degree. Some cars arrived too late to go on the market this week. A few cars arrived in a little off condition. Choice steers, veal and lambs have been extremely scarce, and the few on the market sold readily at good prices. Weather conditions have been very good, except Thursday, when it was rainy but cool. Receipts generally have been light all around.

BEEF.—There has been a great scarcity of choice steers; in fact, very few cattle on the market that did not show considerable grass. Trade has been active on good cattle, but a little slow on common grades. A few cars did not arrive in time for this week's market. A few choice steers sold up to \$26, but the bulk of the good steers sold at \$23@24.50, while the medium to common grades sold considerably lower. Cows and bulls were in light supply, and the market was slow to dull on them, except some very few good cows the first of the week, which sold readily at \$16@18. Koshur beef was in liberal supply, and the market has been steady and fairly active on same.

VEAL.—Good choice veal has been very scarce. A few were sold at \$30@32, while \$28@29 was the general trading top, with the bulk of the good grade of veal selling at \$27@28. The common grades and skinned veal were very slow sellers and prices were low. Calfskins are still quoted very high. Calves on the live market sold up to \$25 this week.

PORK.—The receipts of pork this week have not been heavy. The feeling has been a little better on light loins, but heavy loins have been slow. The general price of 36@37c. on 8@10 lb. loins has prevailed practically all week. The market has been steady all week on pork. A little pork arrived a shade off, but not enough of or large enough quantity to affect the market.

LAMB.—The feeling of the lamb market has been a great deal better this week. There have not been so many thin dark lambs as a few weeks previous. The quality has improved considerably. However, choice lambs were very few and sold readily at top prices where they were to be had. The price has ranged from \$30@31 on choice; \$27@29 on good; \$22@24 on medium; with some common lambs at \$18@20. A few cars arrived not in the best of condition.

MUTTON.—The mutton market has been a little better this week, with the quality somewhat improved. Good mutton sold up to \$18@21. Mutton has followed the lamb market closely.

MARKET CLOSING.—The week is closing with a general feeling all around of a little better tone to the market. Stocks will be practically all cleaned up, except, possibly, a few common and medium cattle, which will have to be carried over. The general steadiness to the market as a whole and the improved quality of the lambs and mutton have added to the better tone of the market.

Wholesale market quotations on August 15 were as follows:

Fresh Beef, Western Dressed.—Steers, good, \$23@24; medium, \$18@20; common, \$12@16. Cows, medium, \$14@16; common, \$10@14. Bulls, medium, \$12@14; common, \$9@12.

Fresh Lamb and Mutton, Western Dressed.—Lambs, choice, \$30@31; good, \$27@29; medium, \$22@24; common, \$18@20. Yearlings, medium, \$18@20. Mutton, good, \$18@21; medium, \$15@17; common, \$12@14.

Fresh Veal, Western Dressed.—Veal, good, \$28@29; medium, \$24@26; common, \$20@23. Fresh pork cuts, Western dressed.—Loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 36@37c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 32@34c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 29@31c.; 14 lbs. and over, 25@27c. Shoulders, New York style, skinned, 24@26c. Picnics, 6@8 lbs. ave., 23@24c. Butts, boneless, 32@33c.; Boston style, 29@30c.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

(Continued from page 33.)

the opinion that the latter part of August or perhaps the first part of September would see the high time in the hog trade, and the trend of the market recently bears out our predictions to a nicety, and while we have no doubt there will be a continuance of the wonderful foreign demand, yet to some extent the moderate receipts and the good markets that we are having at the present time can be attributed to the fact that the railroads are not in position to furnish all the cars asked for, all of which leads to the conclusion that whenever they are in shape to transport live stock freely there will probably be received at all points a supply liberal enough to probably bring about some recession in prices.

Sheep and lamb trade has responded to the settlement of labor troubles in Packingtown, and as a result prices on the "fit-for-the-block" grades are from 40 to 60c. per cwt. higher than last week's close. The unsettled feeling that prevails in railroad labor circles is still affecting the movement in and out to some extent, but there is a gradual improvement and no doubt within ten days traffic will resume its normal trend. Receipts carry increased supplies of feeding grades and the orders that have been accumulating here for several weeks are being filled with yearlings and aged wethers at about a steady range compared with last week's level, while lambs show a decline of 50@75c. per cwt. Receipts consist largely of range stock: local sections are contributing very sparingly for the time of year, but every indication points to liberal supplies from now on and a broad outlet on killing, feeding and breeding account. Daily receipts carry several cars of fair to choice yearling range ewes, but the good aged ewes from both range and local sections are still scarce. Prevailing quotations range as follows, Westerns: Good to choice lambs, \$17.@17.25; Fair to best yearlings, \$11.50@12.50; Good to choice wethers, \$10.75@11.; Fat ewes, \$8.50@9.25; Feeding lambs, \$13.@14.; Feeding yearlings, \$10.@10.50; Aged feeding wethers, \$8.25@8.75; Yearling range breeding ewes, \$13.50@14.50. Natives: Good to choice lambs, \$16.25@16.50; Poor to medium, \$15.@16.; Culls, \$9@11.; Fat ewes, \$8.50@9.; Poor to medium, \$7.@8.; Culls, \$3.@5.; Good to choice breeding ewes, \$11.@12.50.

YORK REFRIGERATING EQUIPMENT.

(Continued from page 37.)

W. A. Young, ice cream, Tyrone, Pa.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Palmetto Ice Cream Co., Florence, S. C.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

The Walker Ice Cream Co., of Warren, Pa.; have added another 20-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete to their refrigerating equipment.

Capitol Lunch Co., Flatbush and Fulton streets, Brooklyn, N. Y.; a one-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Smith & Son, White River Junction, Vt.; one 15-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete, also one 20-ton shell and tube brine cooler.

Citizens Ice Company, Toledo, Ohio; one 15-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

The Grove City Creamery of Grove City, Pa.; have added to their York refrigerating equipment one 12-ton vertical single-acting enclosed type refrigerating machine, direct connected to a vertical enclosed type slide valve engine, and high pressure side complete.

A. B. Winford, poultry and egg storage, Lewisburg, Tenn.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerat-

ing machine and high pressure side complete.

Swift & Company, Bath, Me.; one flooded atmospheric ammonia condenser, 20 ft. long, 12 pipes high, made of 2-in. pipe.

Morris & Company, New York, N. Y.; one 45-ton horizontal shell and tube brine cooler. Plankinton Packing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; two 250-ton vertical shell and tube brine coolers.

Salisbury Ice & Fuel Co., Salisbury, N. C.; two 12 in. by 10½ in. York pneumatic can hoists for 300-lb. cans.

Littlefield Ice & Coal Co., Hammon, N. J.; one 16 in. by 8 ft. vertical ammonia drier-cooler-purifier.

Consolidated Ice Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; one 12-in. vertical brine agitator.

Kondolf Bros. Ice Co., Rochester, N. Y.; two 12-in. horizontal brine agitators.

The Long Dressed Beef Co., Cleveland, Ohio; 3,600 feet of 2-in. direct expansion piping.

SALE OF ORANGEBURG PACKING PLANT BY RECEIVER

By virtue of a decretal order of the Court of Common Pleas, for Orangeburg County, South Carolina, in the case of The Planters Bank, etc., Plaintiff, against Orangeburg Packing Company, et al., Defendants, I will sell on Monday the first day of September, 1919, same being a Salesday, all of the real and personal property of and belonging to the Orangeburg Packing Company, and which is more particularly described as follows:

All that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being near the limit of the City of Orangeburg, in Orange township, in the County of Orangeburg, in the State aforesaid, with the Packing Plant Building thereon, and containing the machinery and equipment thereof, together with other buildings and improvements thereon, containing seventeen and thirty-five (17.35) one-hundredths acres, and bounded on the North-east by lands of Mrs. Lydia A. Dukes, on the Southeast by lands of George W. Dukes and by lands of the estate of John H. Dukes, deceased; on the Southwest by lands of Mrs. Lydia A. Dukes, and on the Northwest by the extension of Whaley Street from the limits of the City of Orangeburg; being the same lands conveyed to Orangeburg Packing Company by Mrs. Lydia A. Dukes in two separate conveyances, bearing date January 8, 1917, and appearing of record in the office of Clerk of Court for Orangeburg County in Book 63, page 246, and April 31, 1917, and recorded in Book 63, at page 422, and having such shape, measurements and directions as will appear on plat thereof made by Edward W. Hawes, Jr., C. E., bearing date December 4, 1916, and additions thereof.

Also, all of the machinery, fixtures, appliances and appurtenances and other goods and chattels belonging to or connected with the Packing Plant upon the premises hereinbefore described and heretofore used by the Orangeburg Packing Company in conducting its business.

The sale will be held at the Court House Door, Orangeburg, South Carolina, commencing at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

The Receiver will not entertain a bid for less than one hundred and seventy-five thousand (\$175,000) dollars.

TERMS OF SALE: Cash; the purchaser or purchasers to pay for all necessary papers and revenue stamps, and all taxes falling due after date of sale; any bidder will be required to file with me a certified check for two thousand dollars before his bid will be received, and in case of non-compliance this amount will be forfeited, but if the bid is complied with this amount will be credited upon the purchase price; and in case of non-compliance the premises and property will be resold upon some subsequent salesday at the risk of the former purchaser or purchasers.

The Receiver will be pleased to furnish any information relative to the property or the sale to any interested person prior to the sale.

J. STOKES SALLEY, Receiver.
Orangeburg, S. C.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, common to good.....	9.75@16.00
Oxen, ordinary to good.....	—@—
Bulls, common to good.....	7.00@10.35
Heifers, choice.....	11.25@14.00
Cows, common to choice.....	4.00@11.00

LIVE CALVES

Live calves, prime.....	24.50@25.00
Live calves, fair to good.....	23.25@24.25
Live calves, skim milk and fed.....	10.50@13.00
Live calves, yearlings.....	7.00@ 9.00
Live calves, Western.....	13.00@17.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS

Live sheep, wethers.....	—@—
Live sheep, ewes, prime.....	9.50@10.00
Live sheep, common to prime.....	4.00@ 9.25
Live sheep, culls.....	4.00@ 6.00
Live lambs, common to prime.....	14.00@19.50
Live lambs, culls.....	11.00@12.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@23.50
Hogs, medium.....	@23.50
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@23.25
Pigs.....	@22.00
Roughs.....	@20.50

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy.....	25 @26
Choice native light.....	24 @26
Native, common to fair.....	20 @23

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	24 1/2 @25
Choice native light.....	24 @24 1/2
Native, common to fair.....	21 1/2 @22 1/2
Choice Western, heavy.....	22 1/2 @23
Choice Western, light.....	19 @20
Common to fair, Texas.....	14 @16
Good to choice heifers.....	24 @24 1/2
Common to fair heifers.....	20 @21
Choice cows.....	17 @18
Common to fair cows.....	12 1/2 @14
Fresh Bologna bulls.....	10 @14

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	29 @33	31 @33
No. 2 ribs.....	23 @26	28 @30
No. 3 ribs.....	20 @21	26 @27
No. 1 loins.....	29 @33	38 @40
No. 2 loins.....	23 @26	35 @37
No. 3 loins.....	20 @21	32 @33
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	29 @33	32 @34
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	27 @28	30 @31
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	24 @25	27 @29
No. 1 rounds.....	23 @24	25 @25
No. 2 rounds.....	20 @21	24 @24
No. 3 rounds.....	17 @19	23 @23
No. 1 chuck.....	15 @17	19 @19
No. 2 chuck.....	12 @13	18 @18
No. 3 chuck.....	9 @11	17 @17

DRESSED CALVES

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	@32
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	@29
Western calves, choice.....	@28
Western calves, fair to good.....	@25
Grassers and buttermilks.....	19 @21

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@30 1/2
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@30 1/2
Hogs, 100 lbs.....	@31 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@31 1/2
Pigs.....	@32 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice spring.....	@30
Lambs, choice.....	@27
Sheep, choice.....	@20
Sheep, medium to good.....	@18
Sheep, culls.....	@15

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	39 @40
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.....	38 1/2 @39
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.....	37 @38
Smoked picnic, light.....	28 1/2 @29
Smoked picnic, heavy.....	28 @28
Smoked shoulders.....	27 @27 1/2
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	48 @52
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	37 @38
Dried beef sets.....	43 @52
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	35 @36

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	@40
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	@38
Frozen pork loins.....	@35
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	@50
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	@47
Shoulders, city.....	@30
Shoulders, Western.....	@28
Butts, regular fresh Western.....	@33
Butts, boneless fresh Western.....	@36
Fresh hams, city.....	@39
Fresh hams, Western.....	@38
Fresh picnic hams, Western.....	@28

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	85.00 @ 90.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	75.00 @ 80.00
Black hoofs, per ton.....	55.00 @ 65.00
Striped hoofs, per ton.....	55.00 @ 65.00
White hoofs, per ton.....	85.00 @ 95.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	130.00 @ 160.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/4 oz. and over, No. 1's.....	225.00 @ 240.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/4 oz. and over, No. 2's.....	150.00 @ 175.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/4 oz. and over, No. 3's.....	100.00 @ 125.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd.....	@38c. a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed.....	@27c. a pound
Fresh cow tongues.....	@23c. a pound
Calves' heads, scalded.....	@10c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	@40c. a pound
Sweetbreads, beef.....	@40c. a pound
Calves' livers.....	@40c. a pound
Beef kidneys.....	@18c. a pound
Mutton kidneys.....	@5c. each
Livers, beef.....	@14c. a pound
Oxtails.....	@14c. a pound
Hearts, beef.....	@14c. a pound
Rolls, beef.....	@30c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	@30c. a pound
Lamb's fries.....	@12c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	@20c. a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 7
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@13
Shop bones, per cwt.....	25 @35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@1.90
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle.....	@1.75
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@1.55
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle.....	@ .95
Hog, free of salt, tea, or bbis., per lb., f. o. b. New York.....	@1.40
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.....	@1.65
Hog middles.....	@27
Hog bungs.....	@16
Hog bungs, export.....	@21
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@20
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@26
Beef hungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@20
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@45
Beef wassanda, No. 1, each.....	@ 8 1/2
Beef wassanda, No. 2, each.....	@ 4
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	@ .95

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	35	37
Pepper, Sing., black.....	23	25
Pepper, red.....	20	23
Allspice.....	11	13
Cinnamon.....	25	29
Coriander.....	9	11
Cloves.....	40	45
Ginger.....	22	25
Mace.....	55	60

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbis.....	@13 1/4
Refined saltpetre, crystals, bbis.....	@14 1/4
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., f.o.b. N. Y.....	@ 5 1/4
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals.....	@ 6 1/4

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ 1.20
No. 2 skins.....	@ 1.18
No. 3 skins.....	@ .95
Branded skins.....	@ 1.05
Ticky skins.....	@ 1.05
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@ 1.18
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@ 1.16
No. 1, 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.....	@11.25
No. 2, 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.....	@11.05
No. 1 B. M., 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.....	@11.05
Branded skins, 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.....	@ 9.85
Ticky skins, 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.....	@ 9.85
No. 1, 12 1/2-14 lbs.....	@12.25
No. 2, 12 1/2-14 lbs.....	@12.00
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2-14 lbs.....	@12.00
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2-14 lbs.....	@11.75
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	@12.50
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	@12.25
No. 1 B. M., 14-18 lbs.....	@12.25
No. 2 B. M., 14-18 lbs.....	@12.00
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.....	@13.00
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.....	@12.75
Branded kips.....	@11.00
Heavy branded kips.....	@11.50
Ticky kips.....	@11.00
Heavy ticky kips.....	@11.50
All skin must have tail bone cut.	

DRESSED POULTRY.

Ducks—Fresh—Dry packed—	
Long Island and Penn., spring.....	@35
Michigan, spring.....	@—

Broilers—Fresh or Iced, barrels.	
Jersey and L. I. colored, per lb.....	43 @45
Jersey and L. I., colored, 2 1/2 lbs. and over, each.....	38 @42
State and Penn., 2 lbs. and under, each.....	40 @42
West'n, dry pkd., 2 lbs. and under, each.....	44 @44
Western, colored, average.....	33 @35
Virginia, milk fed, per lb.....	39 @42

Fowls—Fresh—Boxes—Dry packed, milk fed—	
Western, 40 lbs. and over to dozen.....	@39 1/2
Western, 48 to 56 lbs. to dozen.....	@39
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen.....	36 1/2 @37 1/2
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen.....	34 @35
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen.....	32 @33
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen.....	30 @31

Fowls—Fresh—Dry packed, barrels—	
Western, 5 lbs. and over.....	38 1/2 @39
Southwestern, dry-picked, mixed weights.....	35 @38

Old Cocks—Fresh—Dry packed, barrels—	
Dry-picked No. 1.....	25 @26

Other Poultry—	
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.....	@ 9.00

FROZEN—1918 Pack.

Turkeys—	
W'n, small bxs. d. p. select young hens.....	48 @49
W'n, small bxs. d. pk. select young toms.....	48 @49
W'n, bbls. d. pk. select young hens.....	47 @48
W'n, bbls., dry-pkd., select young toms.....	47 @48
W'n, bbls., dry-pkd., y'g hens and toms.....	46 @47
Texas, dry picked, choice.....	45 @46
Texas, fair to good.....	38 @43
Old toms.....	43 @43

Broilers—	
Milk fed, fancy, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.....	35 @36
Milk fed, fancy, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz.....	32 @33
Corn fed, fancy, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.....	32 @33
Corn fed, fancy, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz.....	30 @31

Chickens—	
Milk fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz.....	36 @39
Milk fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to doz.....	36 @39
Milk fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz.....	36 @38
Milk fed, 48 lbs. to doz.....	38 @40
Milk fed, 60 lbs. and over to doz.....	38 @40
Corn fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz.....	36 @37
Corn fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to doz.....	36 @37
Corn fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz.....	36 @38
Corn fed, 48 lbs. to doz.....	37 @39
Corn fed, 60 lbs. to doz.....	37 @39

Fowls—	
Milk fed, 60 lbs. and over to doz.....	38 @38 1/2
Milk fed, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz.....	38 @
Milk fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz.....	36 @37
Milk fed, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz.....	34 @35
Milk fed, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz.....	31 @32
Milk fed, under 30 lbs. to doz.....	30 @31
Corn fed, 60 lbs. to doz.....	37 @37 1/2
Corn fed, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz.....	37 @37
Corn fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz.....	36 @36
Corn fed, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz.....	33 @34
Corn fed, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz.....	30 @32
Corn fed, under 30 lbs. to doz.....	25 @30

Old Cocks—	
Western prime.....	21 @23

LIVE POULTRY.

Spring chickens, broilers, via exp. per lb.....	36 @38
Chickens, fancy, via express, per lb.....	—@—
Young roosters.....	—@—
Fowls, via express.....	34 @34
Roosters, old.....	22 @22
Turkeys, via freight.....	30 @30
Geese.....	20 @20
Ducks, Long Island, spring, per lb.....	39 @39

BUTTER.

Creamery (92 score).....	54 @54
Creamery higher (scoring lots).....	54 1/2 @55
Creamery firsts.....	52 @53 1/2
Process firsts.....	50 @51
Process extras.....	—@—

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen.....	54 @55
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	50 @53
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	46 @49
Fresh gathered, seconds.....	42 @45
Fresh gath., checks, good to choice, dry.....	34 @36
Fresh gathered, checks, undergrades.....	25 @33

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton.....	@35.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	@45.00
Dried blood, high grade.....	@ 7.00
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 3.25
Bone black, discard, sugar house del.	
New York.....	nom. 40.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent. ammonia.....	7.00 and 10c.
Garbage tankage.....	@10.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore.....	—@—
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. lime.....	—@—
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid).....	—@—
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs. guar., 25%.....	@ 4.75
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs. spot guar., 25%.....	@ 4.75

